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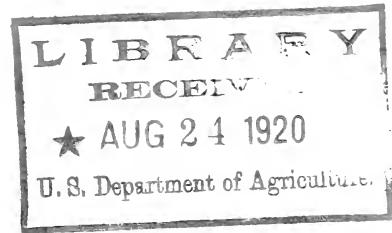
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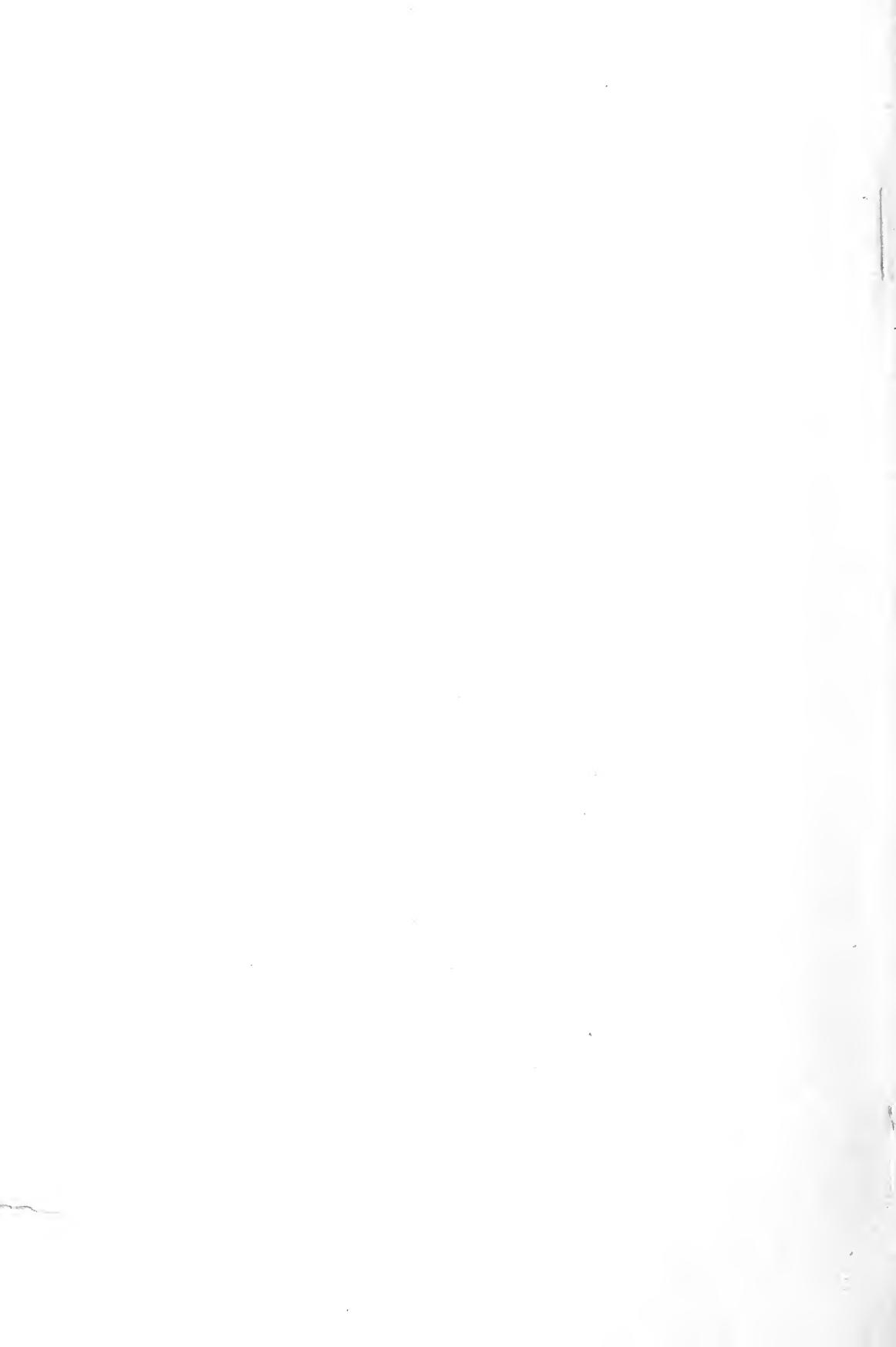
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EXCELSIOR NURSERIES

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DESCRIPTIVE
CATALOGUE

G. H. MILLER & SON
ROME, GEORGIA





EXCELSIOR NURSERIES



ILLUSTRATED AND DESCRIPTIVE CATALOG *of Fruit and Ornamental* TREES, VINES, SHRUBS *and* ROSES

GROWN AND FOR SALE BY

G. H. MILLER & SON
ROME, GEORGIA

1914
COMMERCIAL PRINTING CO.
ROME, GEORGIA

FOREWORD

In presenting a new edition of our descriptive catalogue, we are not unmindful of the support received and the many warm friends, who have extended the helping hand in the way of a healthy patronage.

It has ever been our policy to keep abreast of the onward march of horticultural development; to that end we have increased our facilities for the production and handling of what may now be considered the most complete and varied assortment of fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, vines, evergreens and roses to be found in the South.

We make no extravagant announcement, or promises, impossible of fulfillment, but, believing that "merit will win," we ask your patronage, confident that we can give you full value and entire satisfaction.

Planters all over the country will appreciate the fact that we are

LOCATED IN AN INTERMEDIATE CLIMATE

where stock will not be injured by northern blizzards or extreme southern heat. Our soil is of the character best suited to produce the healthiest conditions of growth, and that solid, firm texture of the wood, with abundant fibrous roots so necessary to successful transplanting.

We have been over a third of a century in the nursery business and fruit-growing. The assortment we grow is not restricted to the wants of any particular section, but we aim to grow

THE LEADING VARIETIES

that are in demand throughout our country, including those proved to be reliable. It will be noted that we have omitted from the lists in both the Fruit and Ornamental Departments several varieties of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Roses, which owing to the limited demand for them, we have concluded not to propagate longer.

We give the most careful scrutiny to the propagation of varieties, endeavoring by all methods known to us to protect ourselves from error or imposition, and rejecting anything of which we have reason to feel suspicious. By such careful and constant watching and attention, we are warranted in offering our stock as

PURE AND ABSOLUTELY TRUE TO NAME.

In this catalogue we endeavor to give concise, honest descriptions, giving some of the desirable qualities, and an idea of their nature and habits. We do not recommend everything in this list as being the very best or most desirable for everybody. Some are best adapted to certain localities.

When our patrons desire us to aid them in making a selection of varieties we will cheerfully do so upon their stating to us the general character of their soil and situation, and whether the fruit is wanted for home use, for near market or distant shipment.

We wish to say that we believe the South offers a most inviting field for commercial fruit-growing, both to supply northern markets and to be prepared to supply the manufacturing cities and communities that are certain to be built up right in our midst.

While we will most gladly lend a helping hand to the commercial grower, still our most cherished aspiration is to see the hills and valleys of the South dotted over with fruit-gardens and orchards, and the homes of the people surrounded with shade-trees, shrubbery and flowers.

We have the best facilities for distribution, having seven lines of railroad radiating from Rome and steamboat navigation.

BUSINESS NOTES

Our Shipping Season commences about October 15, and continues with but slight interruption until about March 15.

Order Early in the Season.—Don't wait until you are all ready to set the trees and plants, and then send your order marked, "Fill at once, as my ground is ready;" but please remember that we may have other orders on hand, received previous to yours that must be filled first; and if you have given us an order, and wish to change it, please do not wait until the rush of the shipping season when hundreds of orders have to be dispatched in a single day.

Packing.—We have every appliance for packing in the best possible manner. We use for the most strong paper-lined cases.

Write Orders Plainly on a separate sheet and do not include them in the body of the letter. Be careful to state the age, size and variety of stock wanted. Give plain and explicit directions for marking and shipping. When no shipping directions are given, we will use our best judgment in forwarding, but in no case do we assume any responsibility after delivery to the forwarders.

Always in writing to us give name and address plainly and in full. **No matter how lately or how often you may have written to us, always give name, post-office, county and state in full, and distinctly.**

Remit by draft, post-office money order, express money order, by express or registered letter. Terms, cash with the order, unless otherwise agreed.

Dealers purchasing from us sell upon their own responsibility. While we insure our stock in good condition when it leaves our hands, we at the same time disclaim any liability for any failure after it leaves our care, whether from defective planting, faulty treatment, unfavorable seasons, or any other cause whatever. And while we guarantee our stock true to name, and exercise the greatest care to have it so, we will not be held responsible for any sum greater than the cost of the stock, should any prove untrue.

We desire to commend our traveling salesmen to the public. We employ no one to represent us, unless he can furnish satisfactory evidence that he is **honest and reliable**, and has a reputation at stake. Those authorized to represent us are provided with a certificate to that effect, signed by us.

Our Guarantee.—We guarantee all our stock to be true to name, and we will refund money or replace any trees that may prove otherwise; but it is mutually agreed between ourselves and every purchaser that we are not liable for any amount greater than the price paid for the goods.

Conditions.—All orders are accepted on the condition that they shall be void should our stock be injured by frost, hail or other causes over which we have no control, to such an extent as to render us unable to fill the order.

Errors.—We exercise the utmost care in filling orders, but during the rush of the busy season, an error is occasionally made, and satisfactory correction will be promptly made upon notification. Keep a copy of your order for comparison. All claims for errors must be made within five days after receipt of goods, otherwise they will not be entertained.

Insects and Diseases.—Our Nurseries are free from these. Certificate of State Entomologist is attached to every shipment.

We have a fine fumigating plant and are prepared to fumigate all shipments.

Hints on Planting and Care of Trees

It is in the highest degree important that every cultivator of trees should understand the art of transplanting, as upon this operation depends in a great measure, their feebleness or vigor afterwards, their sluggish or thrifty growth, and indeed, vitality itself. We give a few important instructions that if strictly followed will insure to the purchaser of healthy stock, the desired result of his investment.

Size of Trees.—Select thrifty young trees, rather than old or very large ones, the former bear transplanting better, can be more easily trained to any desired shape, and eventually become more valuable.

When trees arrive at their destination, they should be unpacked as soon as possible, and the roots placed immediately in a trench, and covered somewhat deeply with mellow earth, from whence they may be taken, a few at a time, as wanted for planting. While trees are out of the ground the roots must be protected from sun and air.

The Soil.—Let the soil be well drained if not naturally so, as no satisfactory results can be expected where the surplus water cannot readily escape; then put it in a condition good enough for a crop of wheat or corn by repeated plowing and the application of manure as may be needful.

Time for Planting.—A tree planted in November or December will by the ensuing spring, have formed sufficient new roots to give it a firm hold in the ground, and will grow off rapidly when active vegetation commences. Trees can be transplanted as late here as March, and in some seasons until the first of April.

Pruning.—The proper pruning of a tree at the time of planting, and regularly thereafter, is essential. The first thing to be done is to cut off the ends of all bruised or broken roots, with a sharp knife, as a clean cut will heal much sooner than a bruise. Next, if it be a standard tree for the orchard, trim it up to four or five limbs, suitable to form the top, and cut each of the side limbs back to a bud four or five inches from the body of the tree, leaving the leader or central limb from eight to twelve inches long. When there are no side limbs suitable for this purpose, the tree should be divested of all its branches and headed back to a proper height to form the top; cut back one-year-old peach to a single stem two or three feet high.

Cut back grape vines to two or three eyes, let only one grow the first year.

Cut back raspberries and blackberries to within one foot of the ground.

Cut back gooseberries and currants to one or two eyes of last seasons growth.

Transplanting Roses.—Two-year plants, which we sell chiefly, should be planted rather deep and then cut the top back near the ground; leave several buds; cover over the entire top with moist earth. As the buds are swelling remove the dirt and there will be a strong, vigorous growth, no drying back. Nine-tenths of the roses die because they dry back from exposure.

Planting.—Dig the hole large enough to receive all the roots without crowding or bending them; then partly fill with good surface earth, so as to fit it for the tree to stand about the same depth that it did in the nursery; then put the tree in the place thus prepared for it, and fill in the finest soil, working it thoroughly among the roots with the hands, and when full pack it moderately from the outside of the hole towards the body of the tree.

Mulching.—Mulching newly planted trees will be found particularly beneficial in guarding against the effects of drouth. Cover the ground from the tree beyond the end of the roots with a layer of coarse manure or litter, six to eight inches deep.

Cultivation.—Cultivate your young trees as well as you do your corn or cotton.

Do not plant small grain or corn among the young trees, but sweet potatoes, peas, cotton, etc., if well cultivated and manured, may be planted during the first few years after planting in the orchard, without injury. Do not let horses or cattle run in an orchard unless you wish to destroy it.

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING.

Standard Apples	30	feet apart each way
Standard Pears and Strong Growing Cherries.....	20	" " " "
Duke and Morello Cherries	18	" " " "
Standard Plums, Apricots, Peaches, Nectarines	16 to 20	" " " "
Dwarf Pears and Quinces	10 to 12	" " " "
Grapes	rows 8 to 10 feet apart—	7 to 16 feet in rows
Currants and Gooseberries		3 to 4 feet apart
Raspberries and Blackberries	3 to 4 by 5	to 7 feet apart
Strawberries, for field culture	1 to 1½	by 3 to 3½ feet apart
Strawberries, for garden culture		1 to 3 feet apart

Number of Trees or Plants on an Acre at Given Distances Apart.

Dis. apart each way	No. of Plants						
1 foot	43,560	6 feet	1,210	12 feet	302	20 feet	108
2 feet	10,890	7 "	888	14 "	222	25 "	69
3 "	4,840	8 "	680	15 "	193	30 "	48
4 "	2,772	9 "	537	16 "	170	35 "	35
5 "	1,742	10 "	435	18 "	134	40 "	27

RULE.—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill, which divided into the number of feet in an acre (43,560) will give the number of trees or plants to the acre.

The rapid increase of insects and fungus diseases injurious to fruit and fruit trees renders it necessary for the fruit growers to obtain a knowledge of their habits and of the best remedies for the destruction of insects and prevention of fungus diseases. The limit of this catalogue will not allow space but for a few of the leading formulas and reference to a few of the insects and diseases that infect fruit trees. The fruit growers should apply to the Agricultural Experiment Station, asking them to furnish bulletins in regard to the treatment of fungus diseases and destruction of injurious insects.

FORMULAS FOR SPRAY MIXTURES.

Fungicides and Insecticides.

Bordeaux Mixture:—

Copper Sulphate (Bluestone)4lbs.
Lime (fresh unslacked)	4lbs.
Water	50 gals.

To prepare Bordeaux proceed as follows: Place the Bluestone in a gunny sack and suspend in a barrel containing 25 gallons of water. In another barrel slack the lime and add enough water to make 25 gallons. Pour the two solutions together, bucket by bucket, into a third barrel, letting the steams mingle as they fall. Strain the resultant Bordeaux mixture into the spray barrel to remove particles of lime.

Lime-Sulphur for San Jose Scale, Etc:—

Lime	20lbs.
Sulphur	16lbs.
Water	50 gals.

Boil lime and sulphur together in a small quantity of water for an hour, and dilute to fifty gallons. This wash is for winter use only.

Kerosene Emulsion—(Stock Solution):—

Hard Soap (soft soap, 1qt.)	½lb.
Kerosene	2 gals.
Water	2 gals.

Dissolve soap in 1 gallon of boiling water; remove from fire and add kerosene. Stir thoroughly for ten minutes, or better, pump back into itself

with nozzle removed from hose. The emulsion will be a creamy mass, and will readily mix with water. Do not use until there is complete emulsification.

For a 5% emulsion add 37 gallons of water to stock solution.

For a 10% emulsion add 17 gallons of water to stock solution.

For a 15% emulsion add 10 1-3 gallons of water to stock solution.

For a 20% emulsion add 7 gallons of water to stock solution.

Self-Boiled Lime and Sulphur:—

Flour (or flowers) of sulphur	8lbs.
Fresh Lump Lime	8lbs.
Water	50 gals.

Place the sulphur in a 50 gallon barrel and add a little water, stirring until the sulphur is wet. To this sulphur paste add about 2 gallons of water and put in the lime. Stir as the lime slacks and add water from time to time to prevent mixture from getting too thick. When the lime is well slacked add more water to prevent further cooking. Strain mixture into a 50 gallon barrel and dilute to 50 gallons. This mixture is better if made in larger quantities as a stock solution.

APPLES.

Apple Worm or Codling Moth (*Cydia Pomonella*)—Spray with paste arsenate of lead, 2 pounds to fifty gallons of water, just after the blossoms have fallen and before the calyx lobes close. It is highly important to make this spraying exactly at the proper time, in order to fill the calyx cups with poison at the only time it is possible to do so. A second spraying is advisable about the first of June, but the arsenate of lead should be incorporated with 5 quarts of prepared lime-sulphur (to be had of any reliable spray-chemical manufacturer) or Bordeaux mixture for the purpose of combating fungus diseases as well as codling moth. Systematic control of apple diseases calls for at least four applications of Bordeaux or prepared lime-sulphur during the summer, but arsenate of lead should always be added for codling moth and curculio.

Wooly Aphis (*Schizoneura lanigera*)—For above-ground colonies wash trees with 10 per cent. solution of kerosene emulsion. For root-inhabiting colonies remove the top soil to a depth of four or five inches in a circle from four to eight feet in diameter, depending on the size of the tree and the spread of the roots, and treat the exposed area liberally with a 5 per cent. solution of kerosene emulsion. Care should be taken that the emulsion is thoroughly prepared, as injury to the tree is likely to result if the mixture is improperly made and the oil is allowed to separate out in a free state. The root-inhabiting form causes the greater damage and control measures should be directed particularly against it.

PEACHES AND PLUMS.

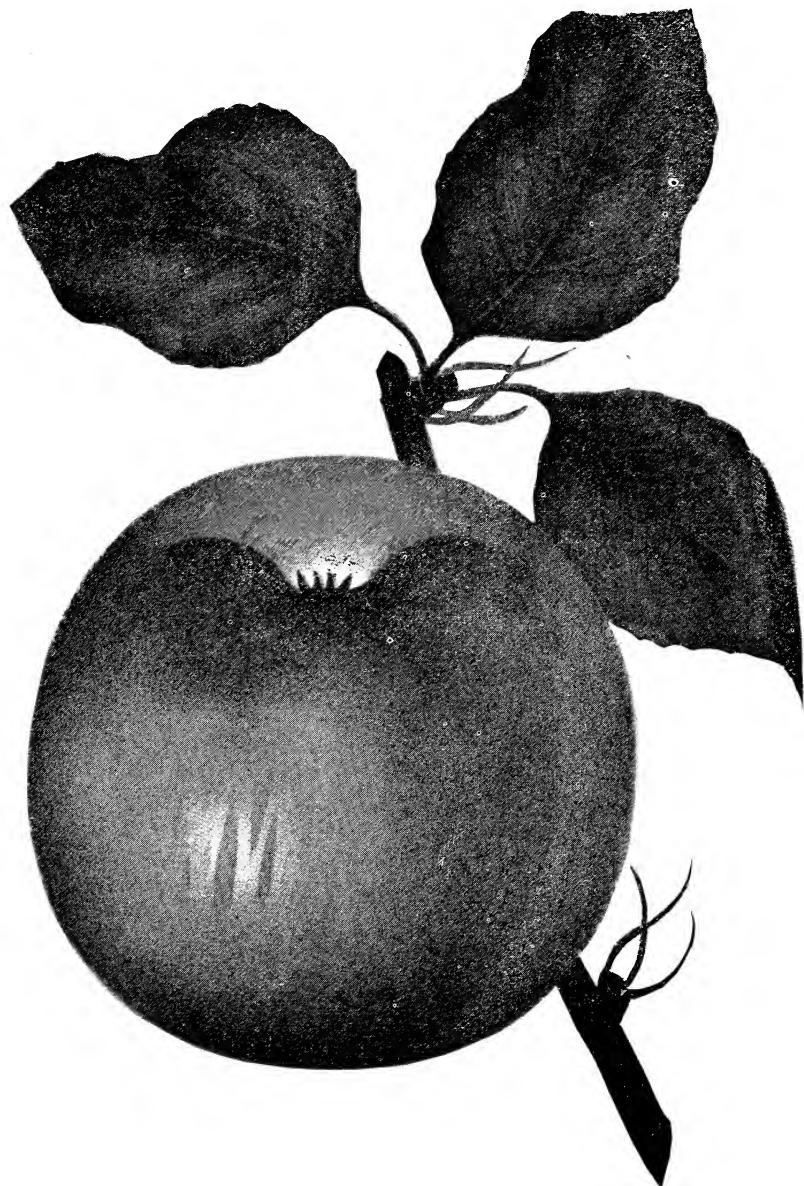
Curculio (*Conotrachelus nenuphar*)—Spray the trees immediately after most of the shucks have split from the young peaches with $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of arsenate lead and a milk-of-lime solution made from 3 pounds of fresh lump lime to 50 gallons of water. Spray again 3 or 4 weeks later with self-boiled lime-sulphur and $\frac{3}{4}$ of a pound of arsenate of lead and again 4 weeks before the fruit ripens with self-boiled lime-sulphur alone. For early maturing varieties two treatments are sufficient.

Borer (*Sanninoidea exitiosa*)—Mound up the trees around the trunk in May to a height of ten or twelve inches. The latter part of October remove the mound and examine the trunk carefully for borers and remove the grubs with a worming hook or wire. Mounding is essential to good control of the borer.

SPRAYING.

We cannot be too emphatic in impressing on the horticulturist the necessity of spraying his fruit trees and grape vines if he wants good fruit. Experiments frequently result disastrously. Careless spraying will result in loss of fruit and sometimes of trees. Every fruit grower should purchase a spraying apparatus; they can be had now for a small sum. Be careful to keep your solution continually stirred.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT



REIGEL

APPLES

The apple is our most useful fruit, and there can be no question as to the propriety and necessity of the farmer planting apples enough to secure an abundant supply through the whole year.

As to growing apples for market, while we would not base our expectations for profit entirely on reports of crops that have yielded profits of \$300 to \$400 per acre, or on the fact that single trees have produced \$30 to \$50 worth of apples at one crop, yet we believe that with a judicious selection of varieties and good culture, apples will prove more remunerative than any farm crop that can be grown. Ten years from planting, good bearing varieties may be relied on to yield three barrels per tree; this gives us one hundred and fifty barrels per acre. If sold at only one dollar and fifty cents per barrel, this would give \$225 per acre. But even half this sum, when we consider the rapidly increasing produce of the trees for many years will satisfy any reasonable man of the expediency of planting large orchards of apple trees.

The season of ripening and use given for each variety applies to our own locality. Buyers must make due allowance corresponding with difference of latitude and elevation.

SUMMER APPLES.

Astrachan Red.—Large; yellow, nearly covered with crimson; flesh tender, juicy, acid and pleasant; tree a splendid grower. June.

Brilliant.—This apple originated in Middle Georgia. The tree is extremely vigorous and hardy and well adapted to this latitude. The apple is above medium size, slightly oblong. Color, bright, yellow ground, partially covered with beautiful bright red, a very beautiful apple, sub-acid, ripens about middle of August, very profitable in its season as there are very few good apples ripen that season of the year.

Early Harvest.—Above medium size; skin bright yellow; flesh, juicy, crisp and well flavored. June.

Early May.—Ripens among the earliest, the trees being healthy and productive. May 20 to June 1.

Liveland Raspberry.—Most valuable of the Russians; medium to large; beautiful, clear, waxen white, marbled crimson; very hardy; tested everywhere.

Golden Sweet.—Large, pale yellow; very sweet and good; good bearer. July.

Hackworth.—This apple originated in Northern Alabama. An upright vigorous grower and very abundant bearer; fruit begins to ripen about July 10th, and continues until about the first of September; size, medium to large; skin, greenish yellow, covered with spots of dark red; quality, good.

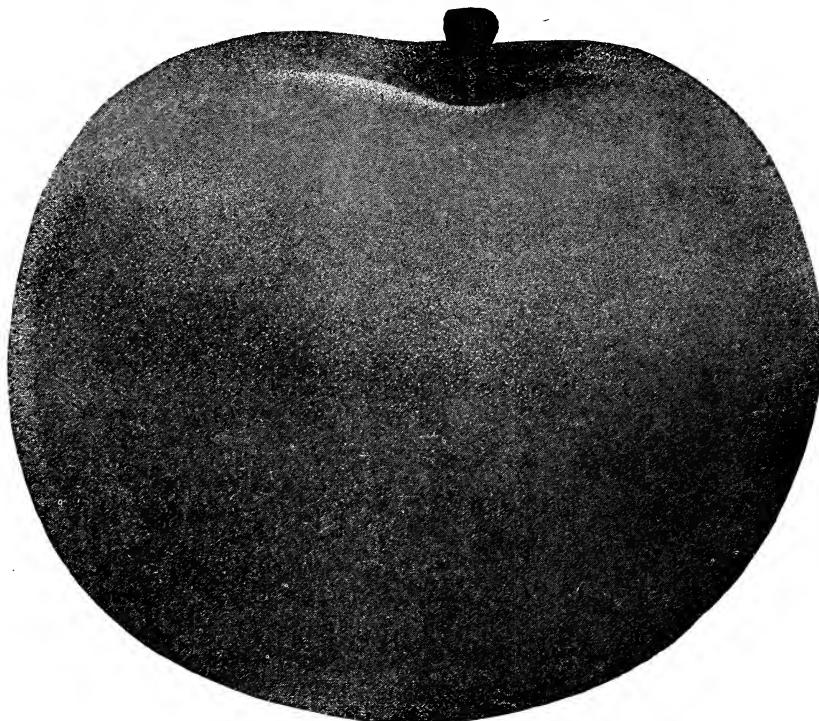
Horse.—Large, roundish; skin yellow, slightly tinged with red in the sun; flesh yellow, acid and tender. July and August.

Red June.—Medium to large, oblong; deep red, sometimes with splashes of yellow; very tender, juicy and high-flavored. June 15 to middle of July.

Summer Queen.—Medium to large; yellow streaked with red; flesh tender with an acid, aromatic flavor. Last of July.

Sweet Bough.—Large pale greenish yellow; tender and sweet; good bearer. July.

Yellow Transparent.—Tree a medium grower and unusually early bearer, and is considered the most valuable early apple yet produced; fruit of good size and quality; skin clear white, changing to a beautiful yellow when fully ripe; ripens from ten days to two weeks before Early Harvest.



BRILLIANT

FALL APPLES.

Bonum.—Medium; roundish oblate; mostly covered with red, sprinkled with white specks on greenish yellow ground; rich, juicy, and very fine quality.

Buckingham.—(Syn. Equinetelee, Kentucky Queen, etc.)—Very large, oblate; yellow, with bright red cheek and crimson stripes, flesh yellow, subacid, very rich and juicy; a magnificent fruit. Ripe by end of September, and lasts until December; tree compact and vigorous grower; bears young.

Carter's Blue.—(Syn. Lady Fitzpatrick.)—Very large; green, washed dull brown-red with a thick blue bloom; crisp, sugary, with a rich aroma. Ripe in September; tree vigorous grower and fine shape; an excellent and desirable fruit.

Fall Pippin.—Very large, roundish, oblong; yellow; flesh tender, rich and delicious, subacid. September and October.

Jeffries.—It bears early, and is one of the most constant and abundant bearers of which we have any knowledge. No family orchard should be without it. We have never known it to be exhibited at any fair under the class of early fall desert apples, but that it obtained a first prize. The fruit is above medium size, smooth, yellow, mixed and splashed with crimson, beautiful in appearance. The flesh is yellow, fine grained, breaking juicy, aromatic, delicious. Good for table or market.

Maiden's Blush.—Medium size, flat; pale yellow with a red cheek; beautiful. September and October.

Reigel.—This apple originated in Middle Georgia. It is a vigorous grower and heavy bearer. The apple is above medium in size. In color is mostly covered with dark red, much like the Winesap. It ripens through the month of September. Mild, subacid, exceedingly rich in flavor, of the very highest quality.

Wealthy.—Size medium, color bright red; quality excellent; tree productive and hardy.

WINTER APPLES.

Arkansas Beauty.—A recently introduced variety. Large, beautiful light crimson in the shade, darker in the sun, with indistinct splashes and stripes over whole surface of dark crimson; flesh fine grained, whitish, tinged with red and yellow; rich subacid; quality very good to best. November to March.

Arkansas Black.—Tree a beautiful upright grower; young wood very dark. There is scarcely an apple that is more brilliantly colored; round or slightly conical, regular; smooth, glossy, yellow where not covered with deep crimson, almost black; flesh very yellow, firm, fine grained, juicy, subacid, pleasant, rich. A long keeper. A most profitable and attractive market apple. Has been kept till June and later.

Ben Davis.—(New York Pippin.)—Large size, round to oblong; skin yellow, splashed with bright red; flesh whitish, tender and juicy, with subacid flavor, tree remarkably healthy and vigorous, an early and abundant bearer; a most profitable winter apple. Keeps well.

Black Twig.—(Arkansas.)—Resembles the Winesap in every way except that the tree is a better and much more vigorous grower, more hardy, and the fruit is much larger, many specimens being twelve inches in circumference.

Delicious.—Winter. Of peculiar and distinctive shape; brilliant dark red, shading off to golden yellow at the blossom end; flesh fine grained, juicy, crisp and melting; flavor sweet, with a slight acid taste. This apple is gaining in favor each year as one of the profitable commercial varieties.

Gano.—(Red Ben Davis.)—Large, smooth; deep red; attractive and good. An early annual and prolific bearer.

Grimes Golden.—Tree vigorous and hardy, very productive; fruit medium size, golden yellow, crisp, juicy and fine flavor. November to January.

Jonathan.—Vigorous habit, productive in all soils, which makes it one of the most desirable apples. Medium size, very regularly formed. Yellow ground, almost covered with lively red splashes which turn to a dark red in the sun. Flesh white, very tender, juicy, with the finest flavor. Very desirable for home use.

Kinnard.—Much the finest early to mid-winter apple we know. Fruit medium to large; roundish, oblate; skin yellow, almost covered with dark red or crimson; flesh yellow, fine grained, tender, rich, juicy, aromatic; most excellent. No apple grown is of better quality. Tree vigorous and bears young.

Missouri Pippin.—Large, oblong, bright red, with numerous gray dots; very handsome and of fair quality; an early and very abundant bearer and a very profitable orchard fruit; vigorous. December.

Red Limbertwig.—Medium, dull, rusty red; flesh yellow, firm, subacid, very good. Tree thrifty, but open grower. Keeps well.

Red Romanite or Carthouse.—One of the best winter apples for planting South. On good soil the fruit is fair and of good size, and has the good property of holding on to the trees until late in the season. One of the best keepers.

Rome Beauty.—Large, yellow, beautifully striped with bright red; tender, juicy, rich, excellent, very popular. November to January. The tree is an early, regular and enormous bearer. The tree is very hardy, blooms late, scatters its bloom more than most any other apple, limbs very tough and rarely ever break when heavily loaded.

Shockley.—Medium, conical; skin yellow, overspread with crimson; flesh crisp, juicy, sweet and slightly vinous; tree a very rapid and compact grower and early bearer, often bearing fruit the second year after transplanting; desirable winter variety for the south, where it not only bears regular and abundant crops, but keeps until June.

Stayman Winesap.—Larger than old Winesap; color dark red; fine grained breaking, juicy, very high quality; tree strong grower, long lived.

Terry.—A long keeping apple originating in Middle Georgia. It is much larger than the Shockley and of good quality, very productive. It is considered a most promising variety, both for home use and for market. We think it will succeed further South than any other variety of the same quality.

Winesap.—Medium to large; red, firm, subacid; tree an excellent grower; good keeper.

Winter Queen (Poorhouse).—Large, roundish oblate; pale yellowish green, russet spots; flesh yellowish, moderately juicy, mild, subacid; very good. Tree vigorous, compact grower. This is a valuable addition to our varieties, as it is an exceptionally good shipper and keeper. Ripens last of October.

Yates (Syn., Red Warrior).—Small, oblate, skin greenish yellow, shaded and striped with red, with many light dots; flesh white, tender, juicy and good. Very long keeper.

York Imperial or Johnson's Fine Winter.—Large, truncated, oval, angular; greenish yellow, nearly covered with bright red; flesh tender, crisp, juicy, aromatic; an enormous bearer, and hangs well on the tree. It is also a good keeper, retaining its flavor to the last. February to April.

DWARF APPLE.

For the garden or small yard where standard apple trees take up too much space dwarfs may be planted; they bear quickly, have low, broad heads and fruit can be easily picked. They can also be planted closer than the standard tree. We propagate those varieties that produce handsomest fruit. Selection should be left to us.

CRAB APPLE.

Crab apples succeed in all sections, and are valuable for cider, preserving, jelly or ornament, and some of the improved sorts are excellent for eating. Sent to the eastern markets they meet a ready sale.

Hyslop.—Almost as large as Early Strawberry apple; deep crimson; very popular on account of its large size, beauty and hardiness.

Martha.—A new Crab. A rapid, stiff grower, a perfect pyramid in a tree; great bearer of the most beautiful fruit. Flavor a mild, clear tart; surpassing all other Crabs for culinary purposes, and fair to eat from hand.

Transcendent.—Large, red, handsome and showy; desirable and one of the best.

Whitney's No. 20.—Large, averaging 1½ to 2 inches in diameter; skin smooth, glossy green, striped carmine; good keeper; hardy, productive, vigorous and fine.

PEACHES

The Peach is universally regarded as the most delicious fruit of our climate, and it is nowhere produced in such great abundance and with as little labor as in this country. It succeeds best on sandy and clay loams in elevated locations.

Peach trees should be planted when of one season's growth from the bud. For orchard planting the ground should be well prepared as for a crop of corn then marked out in furrows sixteen to twenty feet apart, and the trees planted about the same depth they stood in the nursery. The side limbs and tops should be cut off, leaving a straight stem of the desired height forming a head. The trees should be kept clear of all useless growth, the top and side branches should be occasionally shortened in so as to give a vigorous growth, and form a symmetrical head. The trees should receive about the same cultivation as a crop of corn or potatoes.

While it will pay every land owner to plant enough trees to insure for his family an abundance of this delicious fruit, it is also an established fact that there are sections all over the South where money invested in commercial peach orchards properly managed, is one of the best investments that can be made.

In the following descriptions free stones are marked F, clings are marked C, and semi-clings are marked S-C.

FIRST RIPENING.

Mayflower, Semi-cling; Ripe May 20 to 25.—The earliest peach known. size medium; round, bright red all over; ripens well to the seed; tender, juicy, and of excellent flavor. Tree bears young and is very prolific. Aside from its desirability in the home orchard, it is a valuable acquisition to the market varieties, as its earliness and beautiful bright color will make it a good seller.

Sneed, S-C.—Medium; creamy white, with carmine mottling; flesh greenish white, juicy; quality fair. Ripens on an average of six to eight days before the Alexander.

Greensboro, S-C.—Originated in North Carolina; beautiful crimson with yellowish tint; flesh white, very juicy; of excellent flavor.

Alexander, S-C.—Fruit medium to large, bright color and excellent quality. Last of May.

Admiral Dewey.—A perfect freestone of fine size, form and color, with delicious yellow flesh that is yet firm enough to ship well. The tree is a strong, hardy, symmetrical grower and produces well.

SECOND RIPENING.

Arp Beauty, F.—A new peach. Large yellow peach; very highly commended where tried. Ripening about four weeks ahead of Elberta.

Early Rivers, F.—Large, light straw color, with delicate pink cheek; flesh juicy and melting, with a very rich flavor; peels readily at maturity. The most beautiful of early peaches.

Early Tillotson, F.—Medium; skin yellowish white and nearly covered with red, darkening on the sunny side, a good market variety.

THIRD RIPENING.

Carmen, F.—Large; creamy white, with deep blush; skin tough, but flesh very tender and of fine flavor; prolific bearer. A most prolific and popular shipping variety. Ripens June 20 to July 1.

Hiley, F. (Early Belle.)—Large; white, with beautiful red cheek; flesh white, quality best. Prolific bearer. Ripens June 25 to July 5. The best shipping variety of its season, which makes it very valuable.

Mountain Rose, F.—A very valuable variety; beautiful high color and fair size, flesh white, juicy, rich and excellent.

Governor Hogg, S-C.—Large, white, with beautiful cheek, flesh white, tender and juicy; highly flavored; red at pit; June 20 to 25.

FOURTH RIPENING.

Foster, F.—Very large, uniform in size; bright yellow, almost covered with carmine; melting, juicy and well flavored.

Champion, F.—A western peach of very large size and good quality; also noticeable for the regularity of its bearing. Skin is of a rich creamy white, with red cheek; flesh creamy white, sweet and delicious, rich and juicy.

Slappy, F.—Clear golden yellow, with dark cheek; flesh yellow and of good quality. Is inclined to develop an imperfect side, although it is a popular market variety in some sections. Ripens early in July.

FIFTH RIPENING.

Crawford's Early, F.—Large, oblong; skin yellow, with red cheeks; flesh yellow, melting, sweet and rich.

General Lee, C.—Very large; skin creamy white, shaded with red, flesh juicy, of high flavor; good market variety.

Belle, F.—Very large, skin white with red cheek; flesh white, firm and of excellent flavor; fruit uniformly large and showy; tree a rapid grower and very prolific. A seedling of the Chinese Cling.

Elberta, F.—Very large; skin golden yellow where exposed to the sun, faintly striped with red; flesh yellow; very fine grain, juicy, rich, sweet and splendid flavor; tree very prolific, presents a handsome appearance, and is of more luxuriant growth than the Chinese Cling, from which it is a seedling. It is a perfect freestone, and one of the most successful market varieties, selling uniformly at higher prices than any other peach. Middle to last of July.

Globe, F.—Very large: light golden yellow, with red blush, flesh light yellow, juicy, rich and of the best quality.

SIXTH RIPENING.

Cone Johnson.—A new peach that we can best describe as a late Elberta. As large as Elberta; more highly colored and of better quality; flesh yellow. Ripens about ten days later than Elberta.

Chinese Cling, C.—Very large, globular; skin creamy white and shaded with red; flesh white, red at the stone; vinous, very juicy and melting; an excellent variety.

Snow Cling, C.—Fruit of large size, clear white, beautiful; flesh firm, and in quality unsurpassing for preserving and a desert fruit; bloom white; young shoots very light colored. Very desirable.

Crawford's Late, F.—Much larger than Crawford's Early, though it resembles it in shape, color and quality, and ripens about ten or fifteen days later; one of the leading market varieties.

Old Mixon Free, F.—Large, inclining to oval; skin yellowish white; flesh white, juicy, rich and vinous.

Old Mixon Cling, C.—Large, pale yellow, with red cheek; fine-grained, rich and juicy, good.

Stevens' Rareriipe, F.—The fruit in appearance somewhat resembles an enlarged and remarkably high colored Old Mixon Free. In flavor, as well as in appearance, it is superb.

Stump the World, F.—Fruit very large; skin creamy white, with a bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy, and high flavored; very productive; a fine market variety.

SEVENTH RIPENING.

Lemon Cling, C.—Very large, oblong, having a swollen point similar to a lemon; skin yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy and sweet.

Chair's Choice, F.—A late yellow-fleshed sort of largest size; deep yellow with red cheek; flesh firm and in quality unsurpassed.

Orange Cling, C.—Fruit very large, yellow with a dark crimson cheek, rich, sugary and vinous flavor; tree a good grower, somewhat spreading.

EIGHTH RIPENING.

Heath's Cling, C.—(White English, White Heath, White Globe, etc.)—Large oval with a sharp apex; skin white, sometimes with red cheek; pure white, juicy, sweet and somewhat aromatic; excellent for preserving. This is a well known variety in some localities. Ripens in September.

Wilkins or Ringgold Mammoth Cling.—Originated in Kent County, Maryland, of immense size; clingstone, beautiful blush; white flesh, has been sold as high as \$8 per crate in the Baltimore market.

Picquet's Late, F.—Origin, Georgia. Very large; yellow with red cheek; sweet and of excellent flavor.

Salway, F.—Large, yellow, beautifully mottled with brownish red, flesh yellow. An excellent variety for display.

Eaton's Golden, C.—Medium, skin golden yellow, with occasionally a few pink spots; flesh yellow, sweet, juicy, with apricot flavor. Middle of September. A superior variety for canning.

Henrietta, C.—(Levy's Late.)—Handsome late yellow cling, of large size, productive and excellent; among other merits, possesses long keeping qualities.

NINTH RIPENING.

Bilyeu's Late October, F.—Large, white peach with a beautiful blush; ripens two weeks after Smock; valuable; tree a strong grower and wonderfully productive. Has been shipped to Europe and arrived in good order.

Hughes I. X. L., C.—Originated in Louisiana, ripens in October, making a very late peach. Said to be the largest and best peach of the season; produces fruit large and with a distinct suture: color a beautiful yellow, tender, juicy, of fine flavor. A very fine shipper.

Stinson's October, C.—Large; white with red cheek; of very good flavor. The best very late peach. The most profitable late peach yet introduced for Southern markets. Middle of October.

PEARS

Good pears are among the best of all fruits. As a dessert they stand at the head of the list. They can be had to suit all tastes and in nearly all seasons of the year. The culture of the pear is extending rapidly, as is evinced from the greatly increased demand for the trees. The soil for pears should be deep, rich and free from wet. The list of select varieties is reduced to such as have been well tested and proven valuable throughout the largest section of the South. We grow standard pear trees principally, but can supply dwarfs a few varieties denoted thus: *

Bartlett.—Large, clear skin; buttery, very juicy and high flavored; early and a great bearer. Summer.

Buerre d'Anjou.*—Large, yellowish, somewhat russeted, red cheek; fine grained, buttery, melting and excellent. Autumn.

Clapp's Favorite.*—Large, resembling Bartlett, ripening a few days earlier; productive. Summer.

Duchess d'Angouleme.*—Very large; dull yellow; buttery, rich, juicy and excellent; does best as a dwarf. Autumn.

Howell.*A fine large pear, sweet and melting; pale yellow, with a red cheek and patches of russet. Summer.

Koonce.—New. Originated in Illinois and described as the best very early pear, ripening two weeks before the Early Harvest; medium to large size; yellow, one side of which is covered with red; does not rot at the core; very productive; handsome; a good shipper; profitable; tree vigorous, upright.

Seckel.—Small, rich, yellowish brown; and one of the best flavored pears known. Late Summer.

ORIENTAL PEARS.

This race of pears is remarkable for its vigor of growth, luxuriant foliage, extreme hardiness, and freedom from disease—so that they have been valued as ornamental lawn trees, and although the fruit is not of the best quality, it has a peculiar quince-like flavor, which, combined with its firmness, makes it superior to any other variety for canning, excelling even the justly famous Bartlett for that purpose. The commendable qualities of these Oriental pears give them a recognized place, and they are yearly being planted in greater quantities by discriminating fruit growers who are looking for profit.

THIS TYPE IS PECULIARLY ADAPTED TO THE SOUTH.

Garber.—Resembling the Kieffer in size, appearance and quality, but matures here in August, and between the Le Conte and Kieffer. A thrifty grower and valuable variety.

Japan Golden Russett.—Large, almost globular; entirely covered with russet; firm, juicy; excellent for canning and preserving. A strong, vigorous grower.

Kieffer.—Fruit large to very large; skin yellow with a light vermillion cheek; flesh brittle, very juicy, with a marked musky aroma; quality good. Matures from September to October. Tree vigorous and very prolific. Begins to bear when four years old. If the fruit is allowed to hang upon the tree until the beginning of October, and then carefully ripened in a cool, dark room, it is a very attractive pear.

Le Conte.—(Chinese Pear.)—Fruit large, pyriform; skin smooth, pale yellow; quality very variable, usually of second quality, but if allowed to mature slowly in cool, dark room, its quality improves remarkably. Maturity from July 20 to end of August. Trees begin to bear when five years old.

Magnolia.—Ripe October 1 to 20. A new Japanese variety of great merit. Its marked points of superiority are its large size, late-blooming, long-keeping, strong-growing and free-bearing qualities. Attains enormous size, of fine appearance and good flavor. Usually blooms after all danger of frost is past.

CHERRIES

The great beauty, excellent quality and productiveness, together with the earliness with which it comes into bearing, and the season of ripening, combine to make the cherry a most acceptable and popular fruit. Aside from the value of their fruit, many of the upright, strong growing varieties make healthful shade trees, either for the yard or street. The cherry succeeds best on a dry, moderately rich soil.

HEART AND BIGARREAU CHERRIES.

In Order of Ripening.

Gov. Wood.—Large; light red; juicy, rich and delicious.

Black Tartarian.—Very large, black; juicy, rich; excellent and productive.

Napoleon.—Large, yellow and red, firm, juicy, sweet; very productive.

DUKE AND MORELLO CHERRIES.

Baldwin.—(New)—Fruit very large, almost round, dark red, slightly subacid. The richest and sweetest of the Morello type. Remarkable for earliness, quality, vigor, hardiness and productiveness. Particularly profitable in the West.

Dyehouse.—This variety partakes of both the Morello and Duke in wood and fruit; a very early and sure bearer; ripens a week before Early Richmond; of better quality and quite as productive.

Early Richmond.—A fine early cherry of the Morello class. Flesh red; acid, sprightly and rich; valuable for cooking.

May Duke.—One of the most popular sorts; large, dark red when ripe; rich, subacid.

Large Montmorency.—Larger and finer than Early Richmond, and one of the finest flavored cherries in this class. The strong, hardy tree makes rapid growth and bears enormous crops. Valuable for canning and preserving. One of our best cherries.

Wragg.—Fruit medium to large in size; long stem; color dark purple when fully ripe; time of ripening very late.

PLUMS

We are persuaded that this rich and luscious fruit does not receive the attention that its merits demand. They are always in demand for home use; and in the market they command such high prices as to make them very profitable to the grower. It is true that "vigilance is the price of plums," but it is vigilance that will be rewarded. The plum usually succeeds best on a strong or rather clayey soil; but the "Wild Goose," and plums of that type do well on lighter soils.

SELECT VARIETIES, EUROPEAN TYPE.

Moore's Arctic.—A new hardy plum which originated in the highlands of Aroostook County, Maine, where unprotected and exposed to arctic colds, it has borne enormous crops. Skin purplish black, with a thin blue bloom; flesh greenish yellow, juicy, sweet, pleasant.

Shipper's Pride.—A large dark purple, oval plum; very showy, often measuring two inches in diameter; fine, juicy and sweet; keeping a long time in excellent condition, rendering it very valuable for shipping. Medium.

Shropshire Damson.—An English variety; purple, with a thick bloom; productive and profitable. Late.

Prunus Pissardii.—An ornamental plum for the lawn; foliage is deep purplish blood color, and it retains its color better than any other purple-leaved tree. The fruit is medium sized, nearly round, dark purple, flesh sweet, juicy and good.

IMPROVED CHICKASAW TYPE.

Varieties of this type are less liable to attacks of curculio than those of European origin, and combine vigor of growth with great productiveness.

Wild Goose.—Large, somewhat oblong; bright vermillion red; juicy, sweet; good quality; cling. Ripens middle of June; a very showy and fine market fruit; prolific bearer.

JAPAN PLUMS.

This class of plums is entirely distinct from our native varieties—they are vigorous growers, with large and distinct foliage, of wonderful productiveness, coming into bearing at an early age; fruit being of large size; very attractive appearance; excellent quality, firm texture, and possessing superior shipping qualities. These plums are admirably adapted to the South, and should be planted in every orchard and garden.

Abundance or Yellow Fleshed Botan.—Round, with pointed apex, but with apricot flavor; quite firm; skin tough; clingstone; quality best; pit purplish carmine and a darker cheek. Flesh yellow, very juicy, subacid varies from quite round to sharply pointed. Skin yellow, heavily washed, large. Maturity July 5th to 15th.

Burbank.—Ripe July 10th; habit spreading. tree healthy grower and vigorous. Fruit medium size, yellow, overspread with red, with lilac bloom. Yellow dots small and numerous. Flesh firm, yellow, quality good. Hangs well on the tree and is a good shipper. It usually overbears, and should be thinned.

Chabot.—Very vigorous grower, leaves, large with inconspicuous reniform glands; young wood dark green; fruit oval heart-shaped, large, two inches in diameter; color greenish purple with little gray dots; suture distinct; small pit, flesh adheres; flavor very good. Ripens July 5th to 12th.

Red June.—Solid red with blue bloom, does not drop, good quality, fine canning variety; tree healthy, hardy. A sure cropper.

Satsuma.—(Blood Plum)—Large, globular, color dark red, bloom and skin of lilac shade; flesh dark red, solid color from skin to pit, firm, rather juicy, good flavor; pit very small; July.

Prunus Simonii (Apricot Plum)—This plum is a native of northern China. Its fruits are very pretty, with a very short stem, size of Orleans plum, with brick-red or dark cinnabar color, the flesh shows a fine apricot-yellow, firm and has a peculiar aromatic flavor.

Wickson.—One of the largest of all plums, oblong, pointed, dark brownish red, quality very good, tree vigorous.

JAPANESE CROSS-BRED PLUMS.

America.—Large, glossy coral red, very beautiful; almost proof against rot and insect attack; young bearer, of wide adaptability.

Chalco.—This new plum is a cross of the Simonii and Burbank, ripens just before Burbank; is large, flat like a tomato, deep reddish purple, with very sweet, rather firm, exceedingly fragrant yellow flesh, small seed, a superior shipping plum.

Gonzales.—Bright, clear red, very showy; firm, sweet, sprightly, heavy bearer, valuable; not quite hardy north.

APRICOTS

The Apricot is one of the most beautiful of the stone fruits, resembling the plum in shape, but downy like a peach, and partaking largely of its excellence and flavor.

Early Golden.—Medium, pale orange; flesh juicy, sweet and good; vigorous grower and productive.

Moorpark.—Large; orange, brownish red in the sun; flesh quite firm, juicy, with a rich luscious flavor; one of the best.

RUSSIAN APRICOTS.

The Russian Apricots are claimed to be in every way superior to the American varieties in early bearing and quality of fruit, as well as hardiness of trees and freedom from all disease.

Alexander.—An immense bearer. Fruit large yellow, flecked with red; both skin and flesh sweet; delicious. Season July 1. One of the best.

Alexis.—An abundant bearer. Fruit yellow, with red cheek; large, slightly acid, rich and luscious. July 15.

J. L. Budd.—Strong and profuse bearer. Fruit large, white, with red cheek; sweet; juicy, extra fine, with kernel equal to almond. Season August 1.

Superb.—An apricot of really excellent quality, worthy of wide planting in the territory where the tender European sorts will not thrive. Vigorous grower, heavy bearer, hardy in wood and bud, medium, roundish oval; dull yellow, with thin, tough skin; flesh dull yellow, firm, subacid.

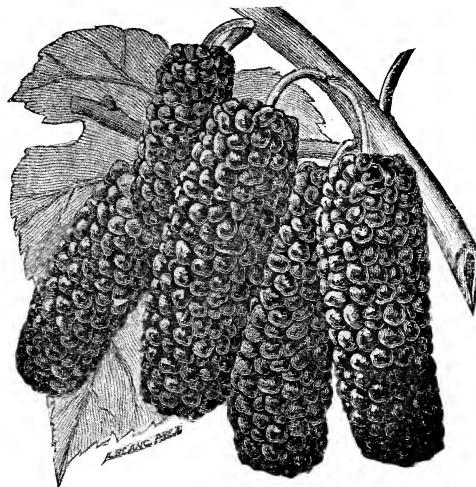
NECTARINES

A most delicious, smooth skinned fruit with much the same quality and flavor as the peach, and the tree requires the same culture and treatment. It is liable to the ravages of the curculio, and should be treated as directed for plums.

Boston.—Large, bright yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, sweet and pleasant.

Pitmaston's Orange.—Large; orange and yellow, rich, excellent; free-stone.

MULBERRIES



Mulberries (especially the Hicks' Everbearing) are being planted extensively and are very profitable as furnishing feed for poultry and pigs during the summer months, one acre in mulberries furnishing more food than a much larger area in corn or any other grain.

Hicks' Everbearing.—Flesh sweet, insipid; fine grower, bears large crops four months in the year; excellent variety for pigs and poultry.

Stubbs'.—Tree very vigorous, and with broad foliage. Fruit very large, from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches long, black, vinous and of excellent quality, greatly superior to any of the cultivated varieties. It is a wonderfully prolific bearer; fruit lasts nearly two months.

QUINCES

The Quince is of late attracting a great deal of attention as a market fruit. Scarcely any fruit will pay better in the orchard. The tree is hardy and compact in growth; requiring but little space; productive, gives regular crops, and comes early into bearing. The fruit is much sought after for canning for winter use. It flourishes in any good garden soil, which should be kept mellow and well enriched. Prune off all the dead and surplus branches, and thin out fruit if bearing too freely.

Orange or Apple.—Large; orange-shaped and of excellent flavor; the finest of the old varieties. Trees bear young and are very productive.

Champion.—The tree is strong, free grower, more like the apple than the quince, and usually come into bearing the second or third year. Very productive; and of the largest size; flesh cooks very tender; and is free from the hard spots or cores found in other varieties; flavor equal to that of the well known Orange variety. Ripens about two weeks later.

FIGS

Brown Turkey.—Medium size, color brown, fruit sweet and of excellent quality. Tree prolific and hardy.

Brunswick.—Large, violet; sweet.

Celestial.—Medium to small, very sweet, pale violet; vigorous, productive; one of the hardiest; reliable further north than the others.

Magnolia.—Fruit of large size, light colored, handsome; vigorous grower; prolific; excellent for canning. This variety is a great favorite with Texas planters.

JAPAN PERSIMMONS.

(*DIOSPYROS KAKI*.)

This is a very valuable fruit for all the coast region, and as far up as the fig succeeds. The trees are vigorous and bear early, the second or third year after transplanting, and most of the varieties are of excellent quality. They are eaten fresh or used for drying, after which process they are equal to the best figs. Some varieties bear specimens that weigh from twelve to sixteen ounces.

Hachiya.—(Yomato, Imperial)—Usually oblong and acute apex; $2\frac{1}{4}$ by 3 inches long; perfectly globular; skin dark, bright red; flesh deep yellow; keeps very late.

Tane-Nashi.—Very large, roundish, conical, pointed, very smooth and symmetrical; diameter 3 inches longitudinally and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches transversely, color of skin light yellow, changing to bright red at full maturity; flesh yellow, generally seedless, astringent until fully ripe, then one of the best.

Yemon.—Round, flattened, deeply ribbed, dark orange red, 3 inches by $2\frac{1}{2}$, average weight 7 ounces, although specimens weighing 16 ounces have been produced; very sweet and is edible while still solid, maturity from end of September to November, nearly always seedless.

THE SATSUMA ORANGE.

The Satsuma is undoubtedly the hardiest known variety of edible orange, and this in connection with its early ripening and fine quality make it an exceedingly valuable sort. The trees are drooping and spreading in habit, thornless, and bear when very young. The fruit is of medium size, flattened; rind and flesh segments loosely adhering like all varieties of the Mandarin (*Citrus nobilis*) group; color deep orange; flesh fine grained, tender, juicy, sweet and delicious, entirely seedless. Ripens in September, October and November.

POMEGRANITE.

Purple Seeded.—Very large and highly colored; pulp very juicy and of best quality; color of the rind and berry unusually bright for a sweet Pomegranate.

NUT BEARING TREES

These are coming into renewed popularity, as they deserve. They are mostly of easy and rapid growth, ornamental in appearance, and the timber is valuable in the manufacture of furniture, etc., while the fruits are delicious, as well as profitable commercially.

ALMOND.

Hard Shell.—A fine hardy variety, with a large plump kernel, very ornamental when in bloom.

Soft Shell.—This is the ladies' favorite, and although preferable to the above, is not quite so hardy.

CHESTNUT.

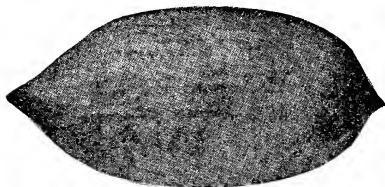
American Sweet.—This is our native species, smaller than the Spanish, but sweeter.

Spanish.—A hardy tree, producing nuts of very large size and good flavor; tree strong grower, valuable both for shade and fruit it produces.

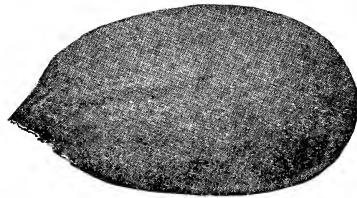
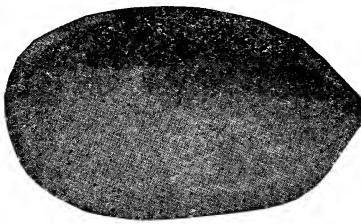
Japan Mammoth.—Is one of the most valuable recent introductions from Japan. This makes a very ornamental lawn tree; comes into bearing at two or three years of age, bearing immense crops of nuts of enormous size.

PECAN.

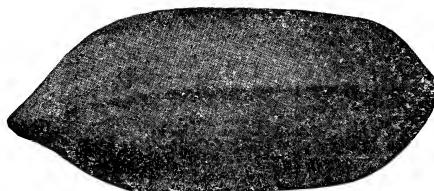
Schley



Frotcher



Stuart



Van Deman

We advise our patrons to plant only the best budded or grafted varieties such as the following:

Frotcher.—Nuts of large size, $1\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 inches long and about 1 inch in diameter; full and plump clear to the ends. Shell exceedingly thin—can be cracked in the hand. Meat of very fine quality and can be removed entire from the shell. We consider it one of the very finest varieties.

Moneymaker.—Size medium; kernel fairly plump; quality fair; flavor sweet. Very prolific. Especially suited to planting in northern range of the area adapted to southern varieties.

Schley.—Size medium to large, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches long; oblong, somewhat flattened; light reddish brown with a few small markings of purplish brown; shell thin, separating easily from the kernel; kernel full, plump, bright yellowish brown in color; flavor rich, nutty, in quality one of the best. Tree a good grower and on the whole a very excellent variety.

Stuart.—Nuts large or very large, $1\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 inches long, oblong, with brownish shell, strongly marked with dark color. Shell of medium thickness and of very good cracking quality. Kernel full, plump, bright colored. In quality one of the best, the flavor being rich and sweet. A heavy bearer. Tree a strong grower, reaching an immense size, with large foliage.

Van Deman.—Large to very large, from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches long, rather slender, pointed at both ends. Color reddish brown with purplish brown markings. Shell of medium thickness; cracking quality excellent. Kernel full and plump, bright brownish yellow; flavor sweet and good. Tree is vigorous, healthy, with large bright foliage. Altogether one of the most desirable varieties.

ENGLISH WALNUT.

English Walnut or Maderia Nut.—A fine, lofty growing tree with handsome spreading head. It is a profitable tree to plant, as it produces crops of excellent nuts. The fruit in a green state is very highly esteemed for pickling, and the large quantities of ripe nuts that are annually imported and sold here prove the estimation in which they are held for the table.

JAPAN WALNUT.

Japan Walnuts in appearance of foliage resemble other Walnuts. The trees grow low and spreading, and assume a very handsome round head; mature early, bear young and are regular and abundant croppers. The trees make more rapid growth than any of the Walnut or Hickory family, and are nicely adapted for yard or roadside planting. The leaves are of immense size and a charming shade of green. Their mass of fibrous roots render their transplanting as safe as that of an apple or peach.

GRAPES

The Grape ranks among the most valuable of fruits. It comes so quickly into bearing, it is so hardy, vigorous and productive, requires such a small amount of space, and is so easily cared for, that no one need be denied the luxury of an abundance of grapes.

That these advantages in culture are equaled by the merit of the grape as food, has been fully demonstrated. This is not only generally admitted, but our most eminent physiologists also assert that among all the fruits that are conducive to regularity, health and vigor in the human system, the grape stands pre-eminent. As to profit, it is sufficient to state that grapes are a sure crop, and that they yield from two to six tons per acre, to enable anyone to see that even at low prices they pay well.

The soil for grapes should be dry, deep and rich; a southern or southeastern exposure is best. The cultivation should be shallow, so as not to disturb the small roots near the surface. Train to stakes, trellises, walls, or the side of a building. Prune in mild weather any time after the leaves drop in the fall and before sap starts in spring.

CLASS I—RED GRAPES.

Agawam—(Rogers' No. 15.)—A dark red grape of the Hamburg cross; bunches large, compact, frequently shouldered; berries very large, with a thick skin; pulp soft; sweet, sprightly; very vigorous; ripens early.

Brighton.—An excellent grape; bunch large, well formed, compact; berries above medium to large, round, Catawba color, excellent flavor and quality without any foxy aroma. Early.

Catawba.—A standard sort of good quality, and in favorable locations very valuable. Late.

Delaware.—Red; bunch and berry medium; shouldered, compact, heavy; skin thin; pulp tender, rich, juicy, vinous, sugary; one of the best and highest flavored of all American grapes; a fair grower—very productive and hardy where it finds a congenial spot. Ripens early.

Goethe.—(Rogers' No. 1)—A strong, healthy vine, producing large crops of beautiful bunches, berries very large, pale red, flesh tender and melting; ripens late, very valuable in the South.

Lutie.—Ripe July 10 to 20; red; one of our earliest red grapes; very prolific; strong grower; berry large, juicy and of unusually fine flavor; bunches large and handsome.

CLASS II—BLACK GRAPES.

Campbell's Early.—Clusters large and handsome; berries large, nearly round; black with light purple bloom; flesh rather firm, but tender; quality rich, sweet, slightly vinous; a strong and vigorous grower, with healthy foliage; it ripens very early; the berries do not drop easily from the clusters, and the fruit keeps a long time in perfection.

Clinton.—Bunches small and compact, berries round, black, pulpy, juicy, of medium quality, valuable for wine and culinary purposes. Late.

Concord.—Black, early, decidedly the most popular grape in America; and deservedly so. Bunch large, shouldered, compact, berries large, covered with a rich bloom, skin tender, but sufficiently firm to carry well to distant markets if properly packed; flesh juicy, sweet, pulpy, vine a strong grower, very hardy, healthy and productive.

Hartford Prolific.—Bunches large; berries large, round and dark, of medium quality; hardy and prolific. Very early.

Ives' Seedling.—Bunches medium to large, compact, often shouldered, berries medium, slightly oblong, of a dark purple color; early.

Moore's Early.—Bunch large; berry large, round; color black, with heavy blue bloom; vine exceedingly hardy, entirely exempt from mildew or disease. Its earliness makes it desirable for an early market; its hardiness particularly adapts it to Canada and northern portions of the United States; succeeds admirably in the South.

CLASS III—WHITE GRAPES.

Diamond.—White; bunch large, compact, shouldered; berries large, round; skin thick, firm; flesh tender, juicy, with but little pulp. Vine a good grower, with thick, healthy foliage; said to be hardy and productive. This is a white grape of fine quality, ripening a little before Concord.

Martha.—Of medium size in bunch and berry; flesh somewhat pulpy; a little foxy, but good. Hardy and productive. Earlier than Concord.

Niagara.—White; bunch very large and handsome, sometimes shouldered, compact; berries large, round; skin thin, tough, does not crack, and carries well; not much pulp when fully ripe; melting, sweet, with a flavor and aroma peculiarly its own and agreeable to most tastes; ripens with Concord, sometimes a little earlier. Vine very vigorous and very productive, succeeding well both north and in many parts of the south, is being very largely planted.

Pocklington.—Supposed to be a seedling of the Concord, a very strong grower, entirely hardy and extremely productive; color light golden yellow when ripe; bunch of good size; berries large and thickly set on the stems.

SOUTHERN MUSCADINES.

Succeed in deep, rich soil throughout the south.

James Grape—(of the Rotundifolia Class)—A black grape, bunches larger than the Scuppernong, berries very large, some measuring $\frac{7}{8}$ of an inch in diameter; late; prolonging the grape season until frost, fine for wine, very productive and profitable. Every southern home should have this variety.

Scuppernong.—Ripe last of August and first of September. White; bunches small, berries large and round; skin thick; flesh pulpy, juicy, of splendid flavor. Free from rot, rapid grower and an immense bearer.

RASPBERRIES

The Raspberry succeeds best in a deep rich soil, and will well pay generous treatment. The sucker varieties should be planted from two to three feet apart in rows that are five to six feet apart. Three to five canes should be left in hill to bear fruit, and others should be cut out as they appear.

Varieties that root from the tip should be planted from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart in rows that are 6 to 7 feet apart, varying in distance according to the richness of the soil and the habit of growth of the different varieties. Good clean culture is necessary to obtain best results.

Cuthbert.—(Queen of the Market)—The latter title is indeed true, since as a market variety it is a reigning sort. Of large size and fine flavor, reliable and an enormous bearer; rich crimson, firm, excellent market and shipping variety; largely used everywhere, and best color.

Gregg.—The largest, best and handsomest hardy black raspberry. Is a dark purple berry, very large, early, and ripens the entire crop in about two weeks; canes hardy, fruit of good quality, and an enormous bearer; grows from tips, not suckers.

Miller.—Berry is as large as Cuthbert, holding its size to the end of the season; round in shape; color bright red, does not fade, but will hold its color after shipment longer than any other red variety; core very small, does not crumble, making it the firmest and best shipping berry in existence; has not the flat taste of some varieties, but a rich, fruity flavor entirely its own. The Time of ripening is with the very earliest. Productive, equal to any.

Plum Farmer.—Black; berries large and attractive when picked ready for the market. It is thick meated, firm and with bloom similar to Gregg. Large in size and an excellent shipper; matures its crops in a very short period, making it one of the most popular and profitable of the early market sorts.

St. Regis.—Everbearing red raspberry. This wonderful new red raspberry is certainly a leader in its class, producing an abundance of choice fruit from very early in the season until the ground freezes in the fall. The canes that bear fruit in the fall do not die out like ordinary kinds, but will produce an immense crop the following season, and the fruit during the summer and fall is produced on the tips and lateral branches near the tips of the new growth, and there will be plenty of berries and blossoms until freezing weather in the fall.

BLACKBERRIES

Plant 7x4 feet, in good soil, moderately manured. Prune same as raspberries.

Eldorado.—The vines are vigorous and hardy, and their yield is enormous. The berries are large, jet black, borne in large clusters, and ripen well together; they are very sweet, melting and pleasing to the taste, have no hard core, and keep eight or ten days after picking with quality unimpaired.

Erie.—Berries large and nearly round, appearing thus even larger than they really are; of good quality. The canes are strong, with healthy foliage, hardy, free from rust, supporting heavy crops of fruit. Ripens between Early Harvest and Wilson.

Mercereau.—Fruit is exceptionally sweet, luscious, almost without core and unsurpassed in color. The plant is a very strong grower, of upright habit and is strongly resistant to disease. The fruit ripens a little earlier than most other varieties.

Wilson's Early.—Old, and has done its share of good for the country; ripens early and matures its whole crop in two weeks; familiar everywhere; good.

Lucretia or Trailing Blackberry.—A new and valuable acquisition; fruit when ripe is very large, and of superior quality; an enormous bearer and extremely hardy, propagates from the tips and does not sprout.

GOOSEBERRIES

This fruit is of importance, being highly valued in its green state for pies, tarts, puddings, etc., coming in use earlier than any other. When ripe it is very agreeable as a desert fruit. The plants require a deep soil, well manured, and if inclined to be dry should be mulched to retain the moisture. The bushes should be thoroughly thinned and pruned to obtain large, fine fruit.

Houghton's Seedling.—An American seedling and has proved exempt from mildew. It is a rapid, vigorous grower and great bearer, the branches being literally covered with fruit. Medium to small size, red; quality fair.

Downing's Seedling.—Larger than the Houghton's; free from mildew; new and highly recommended; of fine quality.

Josselyn.—An American seedling of large size, smooth, prolific and hardy, of best quality. Has been tested over a wide extent of territory by the side of all the leading varieties, and so far the freest from mildew, both in leaf and fruit, of them all. A wonderful cropper, with bright clean, healthy foliage.

CURRANTS

Set four feet apart in rich ground; cultivate well or mulch heavily; prune out old wood, so as that each remaining shoot will have room to grow. If the currant worms appear, dust with powdered white hellebore every three weeks. Manure freely. Do not succeed in Gulf States.

Cherry.—Of large size and fine appearance; vigorous and productive.

Fay's Prolific.—As compared with Cherry, is equal in size and flavor, contains less acid and is much more prolific; most valuable.

Pomona.—Deserves prominence for its splendid market qualities. The fruit is of good size and flavor, bright red, long-stemmed, hangs in fine condition long after ripening, ships and markets well. The bushes bear early and have an unparalleled record for actual acreage yield.

Red Dutch.—Old, reliable and best quality.

White Grape.—Excellent for dessert use because of its mildly acid flavor and large handsome clusters of golden green or white berries. Fruitful.

DWARF JUNEBERRY

Fruit borne in clusters; reddish purple, changing to bluish black. Excellent for canning. The fruit is eagerly devoured by birds, which leave the finest fruits untouched where this is plentiful.

ASPARAGUS

Conover's Colossal.—A mammoth variety of vigorous growth, sending up from fifteen to twenty sprouts each year from one to two inches in diameter; color deep green, and crown very close.

STRAWBERRIES

Strawberries are the earliest, most welcome, and among the most wholesome of summer fruits, and are of such easy culture that no one having a rod of ground need be without them. Any good rich garden soil will grow them. For garden culture set the plants from fifteen to eighteen inches apart each way; and for field culture, in rows three feet apart and ten to fifteen inches in the rows. Keep ground cultivated thoroughly.

Locality influences this fruit more than any other cause, and we cannot, therefore, depend upon the same variety thriving equally well in different soils. The following varieties, however, will be found suitable to most soils. All have perfect blossoms, unless marked "P" meaning pistillate. These latter should be planted near perfect-flowering sorts when they are usually very productive. Our plants are all grown from new plantations the first year, and are much better than plants from old beds.

Aroma.—Its picking season is unusually long, the blossoms beginning to open medium early and continuing until late; the berries are rich in color, large in size and deliciously aromatic in flavor; the surface is smooth and solid; one of the most popular very late varieties in the warmer Strawberry Sections. Aroma seems to be a favorite both in cold and warm sections.

Bubach's No. 5.—(P)—Combines many excellent qualities, such as great and uniform size, fine form and color, good quality of fruit, unsurpassed productiveness, and great vigor of plant. It ripens almost as early as the Crescent, and continues about as long in bearing, and is fully as prolific.

Excelsior.—A popular early variety, probably the earliest variety of any merit, very popular in the extreme South, being short, conical, dark red, firm and a good shipper; productive for an early variety.

Gandy.—Is a good grower, has a perfect blossom, is fairly productive, and is late in commencing to ripen. The fruit is large, bright scarlet in color, of good flavor, and gives out a most delicious aroma.

Klondyke.—This variety originated in the South. The plant resembles the Lady Thompson in foliage, habits and growth. The preference to Klondyke over the Lady Thompson is the large size berries, the high color and its firmness, making it one of the finest berries in cultivation as a shipper.

Lady Thompson.—Large, even sized; good color; early and productive; good shipper; fine flavor; strong, healthy growth; one of the best.

FALL BEARING STRAWBERRIES.

A New Departure in this, the Most Delicious of Fruits. The Fall-Bearing Strawberry is a Decided Success, and Making a Great Hit.

Superb.—It is only within the last two or three years that a really good, reliable, fall-bearing Strawberry has been an actual fact, although they have been talked of to some extent for a number of years. The Superb is well named. Planted in fall or late spring, with blossoms kept off until mid-season and until about four weeks before you want ripe fruit, you can get a crop the same season you plant; the spring following you will get a crop of fruit, the same as you would on any other variety, and then more fruit the following fall. The fruit of the Superb is medium to large and very attractive. In addition to being a fall-bearing variety, Superb is an especially desirable kind for the regular spring crop; it being large in size, very attractive in form and color, and immensely productive.

Ornamental Department



The country or suburban house that has its shade trees, its shrubbery, and its flowers, has hallowed memories to win back the hearts of those who wander from its walls, and brighten their darkest hour. The home that has no green spot and shade at its door will not be so endeared to its inmates as it otherwise would be. The condition of rural improvement is an index to the taste and general growth and refinement in any community. But ornamental planting not only increases the beauty but adds greatly to the value of farms and homesteads. Take, for instance, two farms of equal size and quality; the one judiciously ornamented with trees, shrubs and flowers, the other without any of these beauties; and the one with the ornamental planting will command an advance of more than five times the cost of planting and attending to the trees and plants. For this latitude we have an immense variety to select from. We have the best deciduous trees, the finest evergreens and the numerous flowering shrubs. Our stock of ornamental trees and plants comprises not only the popular and well tried varieties, but also most of the new ones that promise to be really desirable. They are all grown with the greatest care, the evergreens frequently transplanted, and all prepared for successful removal. Our patrons are always welcome to the benefit of our experience.

How to Plant

Preparation of the Roots.—Cut off smoothly all bruised or broken roots up to the sound wood. This prevents their decaying and hastens the emission of new roots and fibers.

Preparation of the Top.—This consists in cutting back the top and side branches in such a way as to correspond with the more or less mutilated roots; as follows:

Trees with branching heads should have the small branches cut clean out, and the larger ones, intended for the framework of the tree, cut back to within two or three buds of their base.

In cases where there is an abundant root, and small top or few branches, the pruning need be very light, but where the roots are small and the top heavy, severe pruning will be necessary. These remarks are applicable to all deciduous trees and shrubs. Evergreens seldom require pruning.

Deciduous Trees

BIRCH (Betula.)

European White Birch—(*B. alba.*)—A rapid growing tree, highly ornamental.

ELM (Ulmus.)

This class of trees is well known, and is desirable for street planting.

American White.—A noble drooping, spreading tree of our own woods; one of the grandest of park and street trees.

MAPLE (Acer.)

Norway.—A distinct foreign variety, with large broad leaves of a deep rich green. Rounded form, compact habit, stout, vigorous growth. One of, if not the best for all purposes.

Silver-leaved.—Foliage bright green above, and silvery white beneath; one of the most rapid growers. hardy and easily transplanted; where immediate effect or shade is wanted it is one of the best. Largely used for street and park planting.

Sugar or Rock.—A very popular American tree, and for its stately form and fine foliage, justly ranks among the very best, both for the lawn and avenue.

OAK (Quercus.)

Pin.—The daintiest and most graceful of the Oaks. A very graceful tree for the lawn and fine for streets or roadsides. It grows faster and develops the family characteristics earlier than most Oaks. It grows 60 to 80 feet. The leaves are deep green, glossy, and finely divided. Orange-scarlet in the fall.

POPLAR (Populus.)

Carolina.—A vigorous, healthy, native tree, of rapid growth. Pyramid-al in form, with large glossy leaves; valuable for park or street planting.

It is free from attacks of insects, and will endure the coal smoke and gas of cities.

PRUNUS PISSARDII.

One of the most remarkable trees of recent introduction; the foliage is dark purple and retains its color very late in season; the fruit is also purple and handsome.

SYCAMORE.

American. (Buttonwood.)—Broad spreading, round-topped, massive and picturesque, often 100 to 120 feet high. Very effective in winter when its branches show almost as white as a birch's, and its mottled trunk of gray, green and brown is revealed.

TEXAS UMBRELLA TREE.

A sub-variety of the China Tree. It assumes a dense spreading head, resembling a huge umbrella; is of unique appearance, and a most desirable shade tree of rapid growth.

Deciduous Weeping Trees

BIRCH (*Betula*.)

Cut-leaved Weeping. (*B. lacinata pendula*.)—An elegant erect tree, with slender, drooping branches and fine cut leaves. A magnificent variety, and worthy of a place on every lawn.

MULBERRY.

Tea's Weeping.—The most graceful and hardy weeping tree in existence. Wholly unlike anything heretofore introduced. Forms a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long, slender, willow branches, drooping to the ground. All who have seen it agree that in light, airy gracefulness and delicacy of form and motion it is without a rival. It will undoubtedly take the foremost place among weeping trees; it has beautiful foliage, is wonderfully vigorous and healthy. Admirably adapted to ornamenting small or large grounds, or cemetery planting.

WILLOW (*Salix*.)

Babylonian Weeping.—A well known and most graceful tree of large size. Its fresh, bright green tint, and long, wavy branches make it very attractive.

SPIREA VAN HOUTTI.

We would urge the more extended use of shrubs for ornamental effects, both for large and small places. Where there is plenty of room they

Flowering Shrubs



SPIREA VAN HOUTTI

should be used in masses, including a large range of varieties, and thus used, a very choice foliage and flower effect can be produced for a long season. In parks they are very ornamental when used in clumps, masses and groups, and by careful arrangement of varieties the effect may be made surprisingly showy.

Our shrubs are all strong, well-rooted, transplanted stock from open ground. Once carefully planted in suitable positions they increase in size and beauty from year to year, and require but little further care. ,

Althae or Rose of Sharon. (*Hibiscus Syriacus*)—There are many varieties of this beautiful shrub, differing in color and shape of the flowers. They are hardy plants, easy of culture and especially desirable on account of blooming during the autumn months when there are few flowers. We offer many fine varieties comprising a choice collection of European and American varieties in white, purple, crimson and variegated colors; both single and double.

Berberis. (Barberry.—Useful and highly ornamental shrubs that are hardy everywhere. Their masses of white, yellow or orange flowers are showy in spring; their dainty leaves color brightly in fall; their scarlet, blue or black berries are persistent through most of the winter; their dense growth and sharp spines making them invaluable for hedges.

—*Purpurea* (Purple Barberry)—Foliage a beautiful deep purple all the year; a splendid specimen shrub and almost indispensable in contrastive groupings.

—*Thunbergi* (Thunberg's Barberry)—Dwarf. Inimitably neat and dense of growth, yet graceful because of its drooping branches. Yellow flowers are followed by vivid scarlet fruits, the foliage changing in fall to scarlet and gold.

Calycanthus Floridus (Sweet Scented Shrub.)—An interesting shrub, having a rare and peculiar fragrance of wood and flowers; its blooms are abundant and of a singular chocolate color.

Chionanthus Virginica.—White Fringe. A fine shrub or small tree, with large foliage and racemes of delicate greenish white flowers, resembling cut paper.

Citrus Trifoliata (Hardy Lemon.)—The lemons, though small in size compared with those in the markets, are exceedingly beautiful. It fruits freely and blooms in spring, with wonderful profusion. The blossoms are large, pure white, and impart the same fragrance as other oranges. Its advantage as a hedge plant are its natural dense habit of growth and the abundance of its sharp thorns. It is naturally a dwarf tree and will need but little trimming to keep within bounds. It has safely withstood a temperature of eighteen degrees below zero entirely unprotected.

Corchorus Japonica (Globe Flower.)—Very neat small shrub, with bright green-pointed leaves and yellow blossoms, as large as a cent, of much beauty. Nothing grows easier and no shrubs bloom more constantly. Very desirable.

Cornus (Dogwood.)—The shrubby Dogwoods are mainly valuable for the brilliancy of their barks and berries, and the handsome variegation of their foliage.

—*Sanguinea* (Red-branched Dogwood)—A native sort, conspicuous in winter, when the bark is blood-red.

—*Sericæa*.—Grows 6 to 10 feet high, with clusters of fine white flowers succeeded by a fall crop of ornamental berries; stem and branches turning to blood-red in winter.

Crape Myrtle (Largestromia.)—A very popular and free-flowering shrub, or small tree, which produces blooms in great abundance throughout the summer. The flowers are beautifully fringed and are borne in large clumps. A massing of these, or a single specimen, makes a most striking effect.

—**New Crimson**.—Vivid crimson.

—**White**.—Flowers purest white and beautiful; of recent introduction and a general favorite where known; of vigorous and symmetrical growth.

Cydonia Japonica. (Japan Quince.)—Very early in spring this fine old shrub is completely covered with dazzling scarlet flowers, followed by small quince-shaped fruits which are quite fragrant. Growth bushy and dense, with protecting thorns.

Deutzias.—Well known profuse flowering shrubs, blooming in spring or early summer. Succeed in any sunny position.

—**Double-Flowering** (*Crenata flore-pleno*).—Flowers double white, tinged with rose: one of the best of this class.

—**Parviflora.**—Small shrub, reaching hardly 5 feet in height, branches straight, leaves elliptical or lanceolate; gives a profusion of beautiful white flowers.

—**Pride of Rochester.**—Double white, back of petals pink; large panicles; blooms middle of April. Tall grower; one of the best.

Eleagnus Lonipes (Japan Oleaster)—A showy shrub of strong, bushy growth, with silver variation in the lining of its leaves, which are dark green above. Its fragrant, creamy white blossoms open in April or May; the scarlet, edible fruits hang thickly along its branches and are ripe in July. They make delicious sauces.

Forsythia (The Golden Bells)—Few, if any, of the spring-flowering hardy shrubs can surpass the splendor and brilliancy of the Forsythias. Both grace and beauty are combined in all their attributes and give them rank for any station in the shrub plantations. The brightness of their yellow blossoms, like sunshine in its noon-day glory, illuminates the densely flower-laden branches with rare and subtle beauty.

—**Fortunei.**—Strong, erect habit, bright golden yellow flowers in early spring.

—**Viridissima.**—Strong, erect habit; flowers yellow; very early.

Hydrangea Arborescens Grandiflora (Hills of Snow)—This magnificent, perfectly hardy American shrub has snow-white blossoms of largest size. One of its most valuable characteristics is its coming into bloom just after the passing of all the early spring shrubs, while its long flowering season, from early June until late August, makes it a valuable acquisition in any garden.

—**Paniculata Grandiflora.**—Without doubt the best known and most popular summer-flowering shrub in cultivation. The flowers which are borne in dense pyramidal panicles a foot long in the greatest profusion, are white when they first open, but gradually change to rose color, and remain in good condition for weeks.

Lilacs. (Syringa.)—Best beloved of all the old time garden shrubs; whose flowers never fail to charm with their delicate beauty or refresh with their tender fragrance. New varieties are occasionally produced, with deeper coloring and larger form, so that our lists present a wide and varied offering.

—**Common Purple** (Syringa Vulgaris.)—The common purple Lilac, and one of the best.

—**Common White** (S. Vulgaris alba.)—Flowers white, fragrant, beautiful.

—**Charles X.**—A very fine variety, that blooms freely in large clusters.

—**Ludwig Spath.**—A new hybrid form introduced from Germany. The flowers and clusters are very large, fine and dark in color.

—**Frau Dammann.**—New, and one of the best white Lilacs.

—**President Grevey.**—A beautiful new variety, with large, double flowers in clusters 10 inches long and blue in color.

Lonicera Tartarica (Tartarian Honeysuckle.)—Pink flowers, contrasting beautifully with the foliage; blooms in June.

—*Virginalis alba* (White Tartarian Honeysuckle.)—A creamy white colored variety of the above, flowering during May and June.

MAGNOLIA PURPUREA—(Chinese Purple Magnolia.)—The Magnolia as a class are valuable trees. Their broad leaves, large, showy flowers, and perfect hardiness make them desirable in many ways. This variety is one of the best and most widely known. It is shrubby and branching while young, but later becomes a fair-sized tree. Before the leaves appear, it bears large cup-shaped flowers five inches in diameter; purple with a deep pink center.

Privet (Amoor River or Russian.)—This is the most beautiful hedge plant grown. It has a luxuriant glossy leafage and thick clusters of fragrant white flowers. Hardy, free-growing, of dense, neat habit; attractive all the year, in berry, leaf or flower. Makes a beautiful specimen plant, a fine screen, group or hedge.

Privet (California.)—One of the finest for hedges where it does not winter kill. The foliage is large and glossy, and is almost evergreen.

Philadelphus Coronarius (Mock Orange.)—A well known shrub producing masses of white, sweet scented flowers.

Punica Granatum (The Pomegranate.)—Well known and deservedly popular fruit and ornamental shrub. Attains the size of a small peach tree; flowers red, except in one variety, and very showy.

Rhus Cotinus (Smoke or Mist Tree.)—Much admired for its curious fringe or hair-like flowers, which cover the whole surface of the plant in midsummer.

Sambucus Aurea (Golden Elder.)—Of strong growth and one of the best yellow foliage shrubs; the color is remarkably bright, rich and constant, and makes a fine contrast in the shrubbery border.

—*Racemosus* (Red-berried Elder.)—A robust growing shrub, with white flowers in spring, followed by bright red berries in autumn.

SPIREA

Spirea.—All the Spireas bloom with a riotous extravagance which makes them quite striking. Their individual style, color and habits of growth differ so markedly that a collection of varieties will insure bloom the entire season and still evade the monotony of repetition.

SPRING BLOOMING SPIREAS

S. Thunbergii (Common Snow Garland.)—A beautiful dwarf variety, with many slender branches, forming a dense bush. The leaves in autumn assume brilliant shades of orange and scarlet. Profuse bloomer in early spring. Desirable for a low hedge.

S. Van Houttei (Van Houtte's Spirea.)—A graceful shrub, growing 5 to 8 feet in height. Produces a profusion of single white flowers during the latter part of March. Deservedly one of the most popular Spireas grown.

PERPETUAL BLOOMING SPIREAS

Spirea Anthony Waterer (Crimson Spirea.)—An improvement upon *S. Bumaldi*. A remarkable free-flowering shrub, with upright branches. Attains a height of about 3 feet. Leaves bright green, with frequent variations of yellow. If blooms are cut off as soon as they begin to fade, the plant will bloom throughout the entire season. Makes a beautiful low-growing hedge.

S. Billardii.—A tall grower. Flowers bright pink, produced in long dense panicles. Very showy and attractive.

Tamarix Gallica (Tamarisk.)—A shrub with very slender branches, fine feathery foliage, and delicate pink flowers.

Virburnum Opulus (Snowball.)—Produces large, globular clusters of white flowers, a favorite old shrub.

Virburnum Plicatum (Japan Snowball.)—Of moderate growth; handsome plicated leaves; globular heads of pure white neutral flowers early in June. It surpasses the common variety in several respects; its habit is better, foliage much handsomer, flowers whiter and more delicate; one of the most valuable flowering shrubs.

Weigelia, Rose Colored (*Diervilla rosea*.)—A very charming shrub bearing an abundance of rose-colored flowers in May. It is very hardy and should be planted in all collections.

—**Candida**.—A vigorous, erect grower, producing a great profusion of pure white flowers in June, and plants continue to bloom throughout the summer. The only really white *Weigelia*.

—**Variegated-Leaved** (*D. rosea* fol. *variegata*).—Leaves bordered with yellowish white; one of the finest variegated-leaved shrubs.

Hardy Climbing Vines

AMPELOPSIS QUINQUIFOLIA—(Virginia Creeper, or American Ivy.)—This well known climber is one of the best and quickest growing varieties for covering trees, trellises, arbors, etc.; its large, deep green foliage assumes brilliant shades of yellow, crimson and scarlet in the fall.

Ampelopsis Veitchii (Boston Ivy.)—A beautiful, hardy climbing plant, of Japanese origin. This is one of the finest climbers we know for covering walls, as it clings firmly to the smoothest surface, covering it smoothly with overlapping leaves, which form a perfect mass of foliage. The color is a fresh deep green in summer, changing to the brightest shade of crimson and yellow in autumn. It is quite hardy and becomes more popular every year.

Clematis, Large Flowering.—Within the last few years great attention has been given to these valuable plants, and many elegant varieties have been obtained bearing magnificent flowers of large size and exquisite col-

oring. For garden and conservatory decoration, either as climbers on walls, trellises or verandas, old trees or ruins, or as specimens on the lawn, or for massing in large beds on the lawn, they have scarcely an equal, and certainly no superior.

—**Jackmanni.**—Large, rich violet purple; of vigorous growth, and most popular of all.

—**Henryi.**—White, large.

SMALL FLOWERING CLEMATIS

Paniculata (S.weet-scented Japan Clematis.)—Of very rapid growth, quickly covering trellises and arbors with handsome, clean, glossy foliage. The flowers are of medium size, fragrant, pure white, borne in immense sheets in September, when very few other vines are in bloom.

LONICERA. Honeysuckle.

L. bachypoda aureo reticulata (Japan Golden-leaved Honeysuckle).—A handsome and very desirable variety, with the foliage beautifully netted or variegated with yellow.

L. Halleana (Hall's Japan Honeysuckle).—A strong, vigorous, almost evergreen sort, with pure white flowers, changing to yellow. Very fragrant, and covered with flowers from July to December; holds its leaves till January. The best bloomer of all.

Wistaria (Glycine) **Chinese White** (W. Sinensis alba).—Introduced by Mr. Fortune from China, and regarded as one of the best acquisitions.

—**Chinese Purple** (W. Sineusis purpurea).—A most beautiful climber, of rapid growth, producing long, pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers; when well established, makes an enormous growth, it is very hardy, and one of the most superb vines ever introduced.

EVERGREENS



SPRUCE KOSTERIANA

Great care must be exercised in transplanting evergreens not to let the roots dry out. As the sap is resinous in nature, when once congealed it will not recover. We pack with moss, and cover the roots with matting or cloth as soon as dug. Also the ground should be firmly tramped around the tree.

Arbor Vitea (Thuya) American (Occidentalis)—This plant is one of the finest evergreens for hedges. It is very hardy and easily transplanted, few or no plants ever failing if properly trained specimens are obtained. It grows rapidly and with little care, or rather by easy management, it soon forms a most beautiful hedge, very dense, and perfectly impervious to the sight. Of course it is never adapted to turn stock, but it forms a most desirable and ornamental screen to divide the lawn from other parts of the grounds, or for any other purpose.

—**Golden Arbor Vitea (Aurea.)**—A beautiful variety of the Chinese, the foliage being tipped a bright yellow! a handsome, compact grower.

—**Pyramidalis.**—This exceedingly beautiful Arbor Vitea is the most compact and erect of all the entire species, being in form almost a counterpart of the Irish Juniper. Foliage a deep green, retaining its color remarkably well through the entire season and perfectly hardy.

Cedar Deodar (Cedrus deodara.)—A native of the Himalaya mountains, where it is known as the "Tree of God;" it is perfectly hardy here and the most beautiful of evergreen trees.

Juniperus Hibernica (Irish Juniper.)—Very erect and tapering in its growth, forming a column of deep green foliage. A pretty little tree or shrub, and for its beauty and hardihood is a general favorite.

Picea Concolor.—From Colorado; a beautiful tree with a bright foliage of silver and green and purple in varied contrast.

P. Nordmanniana (Nordmann's Silver Fir.)—Medium size, but of symmetrical form and majestic growth; horizontal branches with large dark green foliage, glaucous underneath, producing a rich and delicate effect that is quite indescribable.

P. Pungens (Colorado Blue Spruce.)—Without doubt the finest hardy evergreen yet produced. Indigenous to Colorado. Of medium size, pyramidal form, compact habit and with long thickly set broad foliage of a beautiful bluish steel green color; showing different hues as exposed to light from different sides. A most charming, perfectly hardy and valuable variety.

Retinospora Plumosa.—An exceedingly handsome small evergreen from Japan, with a feathery, light green foliage.

Retinospora Plumosa Aurea.—Like the preceding, a plant of great beauty; foliage soft plume-like, of a golden yellow color; close and compact habit; should be in every amateur collection.

Spruce Kosteriana.—The finest of all blue evergreens. Our stock of this variety is grafted; of extra fine color; imported from the best growers of Europe; will be handled with a ball of earth, each plant burlapped.

Spruce Douglas.—From the mountains of Colorado. A rapid grower; leaves light green above, glaucous below. Conical form, branches spreading, light and graceful.



MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA

Spruce, Hemlock (A. Canadensis.)—Pyramidal form, moderate growth; drooping branches and delicate, spray-like foliage distinct from all other trees; a beautiful lawn tree and hedge plant.

Spruce, Norway (A. Excelsia.)—One of the best evergreen trees; lofty, erect and symmetrical; the smaller branches drooping in the older specimens, which gives it a very graceful appearance. It is being extensively planted for protective screens; for lawn planting it is unsurpassed for its majestic beauty, but also for its extreme hardiness.

BROAD LEAVED EVERGREEN TREES AND SHRUBS

Box, Tree Box (Buxus sempervirens.)—A fine, small evergreen, with pale green leaves; can be trained in any desirable form by shearing.

Dwarf Box (B. Suffruticosa.)—Used principally for borders and edging.

Cape Jessamine (Gardenia florida.)—A well known evergreen shrub, having very handsome foliage, and producing in profusion large, fragrant white flowers from May to September. Hardy throughout the Lower South and as far North as Virginia.

Euonymous Japonicus (Chinese Box)—A glossy-leaved shrub; fine for planting singly or for hedges, easily trimmed in any desired form.

Magnolia Grandiflora.—The queen of broad-leaved evergreens. Tree large, and naturally forms a beautiful shape, shining green above, brown beneath; flowers very large, pure white, and deliciously fragrant. If you only plant one ornamental tree plant this one. This variety of the Magnolia is, by all odds, the handsomest evergreen tree in the South. Its large shining green foliage accompanied in May with large, fragrant, milky-white flowers, places it pre-eminently above ornamental trees. This, as well as all evergreens, requires to be handled and planted very carefully, as they are extremely sensitive to injury from drying. Their roots should never be allowed to get dry when out of the ground. In transplanting broad-leaved evergreens from the open ground (such as Magnolia, holly, etc.) the leaves should always be clipped off at the time of transplanting. Cut all the leaves off, leaving only a part of the leaf-stalk.

Hedges and Screens

By using medium-sized plants, a hedge can be made as cheaply as a good board fence, and then, with a little care, it becomes every year more and more a thing of beauty. Such hedges continue as a principal attraction in our best kept places.

For a hedge fence that will turn stock, a hedge of Hardy Lemon (*Limonium Trifoliaetum*), is very desirable. It is perfectly hardy in this latitude, of strong growth and will flourish in almost any soil. It readily submits to the necessary pruning, but in fact, requires but little pruning, it can easily be made to assume any desired shape, and having an abundance of sharp thorns it is especially adapted to make a close, firm, and almost impenetrable barrier. It is also very beautiful, having large pure white blossoms in the spring with the same fragrance as other oranges and in the autumn when it is covered with little yellow lemons it is an object of special beauty.

Among plants adapted to ornamental hedges, we would name the American Arbor Vitea, Hemlock Spruce, Eunonymous, Tree and Dwarf Box as being especially adapted for evergreen ornamental hedges. Among shrubs for hedges are Amoor River Privet, Japan Quince, Spirea Van Houttei, and the Common Purple-leaved and Thunberg Barberry. A very desirable hedge can be made by intermingling flowering shrubs, and clipping or allowing them to grow naturally.

As a general rule of guidance, we offer the following brief hints on their management: After thoroughly working the soil of a strip at least four feet wide and as long as the hedge is to extend, open a trench through the middle of the strip, and with a careful person to hold and range the plants, let one or more assistants thoroughly pulverize and fill in the soil about the roots. Before setting, dip each plant in a thin puddle of mud, and place evergreens from 15 to 18 inches apart in the row; deciduous shrubs, including Privet, should be put 9 inches apart.

ROSES



HYBRID TEA ROSES

Culture Hints

When the bushes are received plant them at once. Prepare the rose bed by digging out the soil to about eighteen inches deep; mix the top soil thoroughly with compost or rotten cow-manure and rotten cotton-seed; fill the hole with this. If the bush has several branches, cut off all but two of the strongest; cut these back to about three inches of their juncture with the stalk; plant as deep as they grow in the nursery, keep them well fertilized and clean of weeds, etc. Do not elevates the bed—but rather let it be lower than the surrounding surface; this will to a certain extent prevent their suffering from drouth. Cut back every year fully one-half of the previous year's growth of wood and your flowers will be much finer and the bushes more vigorous. Do not permit them to make seed.

Our roses are two years old, of vigorous growth and perfectly healthy, and comprise all of the best and most reliable sorts. They are out-door grown and hardy.

EVERBLOOMING. Tea and Hybrid Tea Roses.

American Beauty.—This variety has been rightly described as an ever-blooming Hybrid Perpetual. The flowers are very large, of beautiful form and very double. Color a deep rich rose. The fragrance is delightful, resembling LaFrance or the old Damask rose. It is truly an everbloomer, each shoot producing a bud.

Antoine Rivoire.—Will grow in almost any situation; strong and healthy. Always blooming. Flowers exquisite in form, large, double and fragrant; rosy flesh with yellow ground, shaded with border of carmine. The plant forms a big, vigorous bush.

Bon Silence.—A rose that will always be popular; color, rosy carmine, heavily shaded; of delightful tea fragrance.

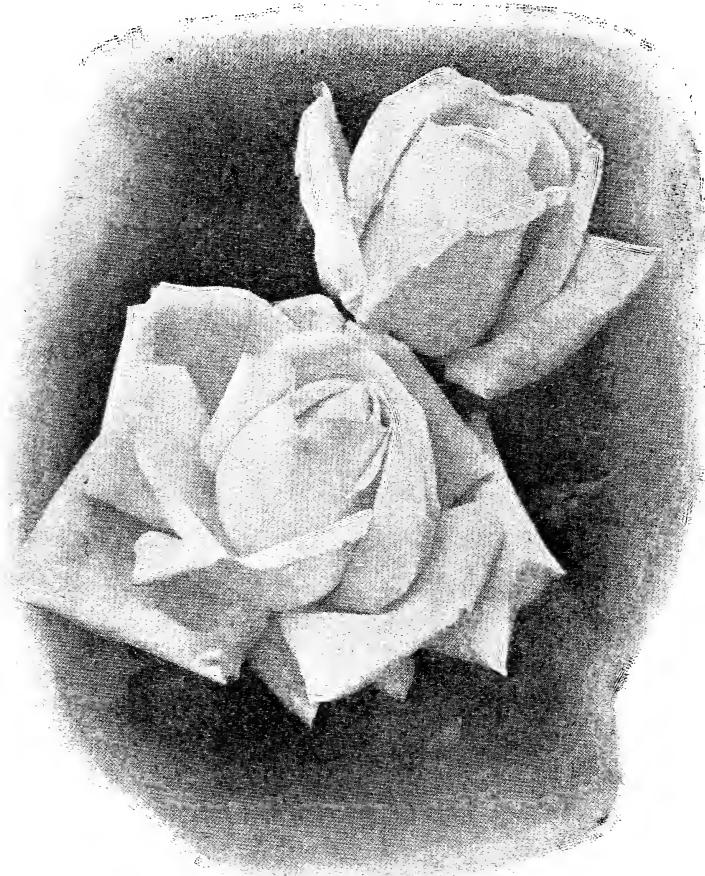
Bessie Brown.—Vigorous as an oak. Blooms of an enormous size, perfect in shape. Snow white, faintly tinted pale blush. Always in bloom.

Catherine Mermet.—A beautiful, clear flesh color, with the same silvery lustre seen in LaFrance; large, full, well formed; very beautiful in the bud.

Cornelia Cook.—Very large, pure white buds and flowers; one of the finest white roses.

Dean Hole.—An intense salmon-pink with bud of extraordinary length, opening into a mammoth bloom of splendid substance. An English gold medal rose that is bound to rank with the very best in this country. A fine grower.

Devoniensis (Magnolia Rose.)—Beautiful creamy white, with rose center; large, very full and delightfully sweet; Magnolia fragrance.



FRAU KARL DRUSCHI

Duchesse de Brabant or Comtesse de la Barthe.—This rose combines exquisite perfume, beautiful coloring and a matchless profusion of flowers and foliage. How shall we describe its coloring? A soft, light rose, with heavy shading of amber and salmon. Quite hardy, and in every respect admirable.

Etoile de Lyon.—Magnificent rose; brilliant chrome-yellow; deepening at the center to pure golden yellow; flower large, very double and full and deliciously fragrant.

Etoile de France.—Vigorous in growth and of strong constitution, soon forming a fine upright bush and troubled with few thorns. Has fine buds, borne singly on long, stiff stems, flowers very large, full and of cup form, dark crimson in color, center vivid cerise. Fragrant and lasting.

Frau Karl Druschki (White American Beauty).—The most regal of white roses; as free flowering as the best of the Hybrid Teas, as hardy as the H. P's, as vigorous as a hardy climber; these qualities make it an ideal bedder, and at the same time it is a profitable forcer, as it comes in im-

mense crops when properly rested between; round and queenly in form, above luxuriant foliage and on stout stems, it seems perfection.

F. R. Patzer.—A most beautiful and distinct Rose of very free flowering character. The blooms are produced with great freedom on stiff stems, and are of large size and substance. The color is creamy-buff, back of petals delicate warm pink; as the petals reflex the color becomes light orange-pink, forming a most charming combination.

Freiherr von Marschall.—A Tea Rose with long pointed bud, flower large and full; stem stiff and long; color dark carmine red. Very free, a vigorous grower.

Gruss an Teplitz.—Dark, rich crimson, passing to velvety, fiery red—one of the very brightest colored Roses we know. Flowers large, full and sweet; blooms constantly the whole growing season.

Hermosa.—An old favorite, always in bloom and always beautiful; the flower is cupped, finely formed and full; color the most pleasing shade of pink, soft but deep.

Helen Gould.—Immense, full, perfectly double flowers, as large as American Beauty, produced on long, strong shoots, highly fragrant. Color warm rosy crimson.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria.—A beautiful new Tea Rose of German origin, with elegant large pointed buds and very large, full double flowers. Color delicate creamy white, deliciously fragrant. Plant is strong, healthy grower and constant bloomer. The flowers are on strong, stiff stems with rich glossy foliage, making it one of the finest roses for corsage wear or any other use.

Killarney.—Bright carmine pink, marbled in creamy white; petals extremely large and of a texture that makes it one of the most lasting of roses; this variety has the longest bud on the stiffest stem that we have ever seen; it is a fine grower, with beautiful foliage; very free in producing strong ground shoots; a favorite with customers wherever it is known.

La France.—One of the most beautiful of all roses, and is unequaled by any in its delicious fragrance; very large, very double and superbly formed. It is difficult to convey any idea of its beautiful coloring, but the prevailing color is light silvery rose, shaded with silver-peach and often with pink.

Madam Segond Weber.—One of the grandest novelties of recent years. Rosy-salmon or flesh pink in color. The bud is long and pointed, opening into enormous blooms, which deepen its color until fully expanded, when it is as impressive as an American Beauty. The texture of the rose is very thick and heavy and the form of the petals peculiarly beautiful.

Madam Welche.—An extra fine variety; very large, double and of beautiful rounded form; a soft, pale yellow, sometimes cream, with short petals of glowing orange and copper, Not to be forgotten if once seen.

Maman Cochet.—Undoubtedly the finest bedding rose of recent introduction; it is an extra strong, clean, vigorous grower, producing its charming buds and flowers in the greatest profusion; its color is of a deep rose pink, the inner side of petals silvery rose; they are borne on long, stout stems, very double and simply exquisite when in bud or half-bloom.

Marie Guillott.—Perfection in form; flowers large and double to the center. This variety holds first place among white Tea Roses in purity of color, depth of petals and queenliness of shape; grows well and is healthy. The best white rose for general purposes grown, and deservedly popular among rose lovers on that account.

Marie Van Houtte.—Pale yellow, the edges of petals lined with rose; well formed, fragrant and of good habit. Very free blooming, and in every respect a charming sort. One of the finest for outdoor culture.

Meteor.—A rich, dark, velvety crimson, everblooming rose; as fine in color as the best of the Hybrid Perpetual; the flowers are of good size, very double, and perfect in shape, either as buds or when fully opened; the plant is vigorous and remarkably free flowering.

Miss Alice de Rothschild.—In color a rich citron-yellow, which intensifies as the bloom expands. The flowers are very large, full and of perfect form, with high pointed center; the petals charmingly reflex. Growth is vigorous, erect and free, continuous in blooming, deliciously fragrant; a superb rose in every respect. ,

Mme. Constant Soupert.—A fine grower, with enormous buds sharply pointed and plump; color deep golden yellow tinted and shaded with rosy peach. One of the finest of recent introductions; with good stiff stems and elegant dark foliage.

Mrs. B. R. Cant.—A fine garden variety, of even shade of salmon rose; round and full, the form of a good H. P. A very free grower and free bloomer. It flowers as continuously and as freely as a China rose, and is especially fine in autumn. A splendid addition to our standard bedders.

Papa Gontier.—A magnificent red Tea. It is a strong grower; with fine healthy foliage; the buds are large and long, with thick broad petals of dark carmine-crimson color, changing to a lighter shade in the open flower. An excellent winter-blooming variety, and one of the best for outdoor planting, opening up its flowers in beautiful shape when in the open ground.

Perle des Jardins.—Beautiful straw color, sometimes deep canary; large, full and of fine form; next handsomest Tea Rose to Marechal Neil, and a freer and surer bloomer, but of dwarf growth. ,

Rhea Reid.—As large as American Beauty. As double as Bridesmaid. As fragrant as LaFrance. As continuous as Bride. Has a perfect constitution which resists both mildew and black spot. Makes the most rapid growth from young stock plants in full production of any variety that we have ever handled. In the municipal gardens, Bagatelle, at Paris, this rose was awarded the Gold Medal of the municipality as the finest rose among eighty-four sorts tested.

Safrano.—Bright apricot yellow, changing to orange and fawn, sometimes tinted with rose; valued highly for its beautiful buds; fragrant.

Souvenir de la Malmaison.—A noble rose. The flower is extremely large, quartered and double to center. Color a flesh white, clear and flesh.

Souvenir de Pierre Notting.—Marvelously beautiful flowers of the Maman Cochet type, very large and well filled, opening beautiful clear apricot yellow, tinged with golden, mixed with orange yellow, edges of petals shaded carmine-rose. Truly a gorgeous effect. The bush is strong and upright in growth, with heavy canes, and bears a great profusion of these magnificent Roses all summer long.

The Bride.—This is decidedly a most beautiful Tea Rose. It is a sport from Catherine Mermet, with which it is identical in growth and shape of flowers. The flowers are very large and double, on stiff, long stems, of fine texture and substance, and lasts a long time in a fresh state after being cut, making it one of the best varieties for corsage wear or bouquets. During extremely hot weather it becomes pinkish white, at other times a beautiful pure white.

White Maman Cochet.—A splendid rose; has all the good qualities of Maman Cochet. Like some other white roses, this variety, especially in the autumn, shows pink markings on the outside petals when the flower is in bud. When open the blooms are pure white and entrancingly lovely, large, fragrant, hardy and freely produced.

Wm. Shean.—A fine grower, throwing up long stiff canes, crowned with large pointed flowers of Killarney pink; full, free and perpetual; one of the very largest of roses. Color grand.

Wm. R. Smith.—As a summer bedder this variety ranks quite up with the two Cochets; produces immense quantities of fine flowers of creamy white with pink shadings; the strongest growing of all summer bedders, making a fine branching bush in one year's time. Has firm, glossy foliage and long flower stems.

EVER BLOOMING MONTHLY ROSES OF CLIMBING HABIT

Climbing American Beauty.—Here we have the latest triumph in American Rose growing, the Climbing American Beauty in all its promise and glory, the realized dream of every Rose grower. Large flowers, each produced on separate stems, vivid rosy-crimson in color, with delicious fragrance. Borne in the greatest profusion throughout the growing season. Foliage tough and leathery, deep, glossy green, sun and insect proof.

Climbing Meteor.—This rose has gained a world-wide reputation as the finest crimson everblooming climbing rose in cultivation. It is a rich, velvety crimson, much like the forcing rose Meteor, of which it is a sport. An extremely strong growing variety, making shoots 12 to 15 feet long in a single season under favorable circumstances.

Cloth-of-Gold.—Pale yellow with deeper center; large, very vigorous.

Lamarque.—Flowers of medium size, borne in large clusters, pure white and double; a most beautiful rose.

Marechal Niel.—Beautiful deep yellow, large, and of globular form; very sweet; shoots well clothed with large shining leaves; a magnificent variety.

Mrs. Robert Peary, (or Climbing Kaiserin Augusta Victoria.)—It is an offspring of that grand variety, the best pure white hardy everblooming rose, Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. The flowers are something grand: they are the equal of the finest and most beautiful cut flower roses; of splendid substance; extra large, full stems. Buds are long and pointed. In bud and flower it is truly beautiful; has a delicious fragrance—just like cherry blossoms.

Reine Marie Henriette.—A strong growing red climbing rose. It is a grand pillar rose in the South; flowers full and well formed.

POLYANTHA ROSES, OR "BABY RAMBLER" GROUP

Baby Rambler.—The original dwarf form of Crimson Rambler. The wonderful persistency of its bloom makes it one of the choicest plants in cultivation for summer bedding, and as an edging to borders of Shrubs, Roses or Perennials, it has no equal.

Jessie.—An ideal rose for potting, massing or bedding; possessing bright green foliage exempt from mildew, and a bushy, branching growth about 2½ feet high in the field. Blooms from June till frost; bright cherry crimson.

Orleans Rose.—A charming sort of the true Polyantha type, of clean, vigorous growth and unusually brilliant foliage. Flowers are strikingly handsome; a warm geranium-red with center of pure white.

White Baby Rambler.—As delicately tinted and as full of clusters as any Polyantha rose. Its pure white flowers are perfectly double, and bloom with the unceasing freedom of the reds and pinks of this class.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses

Captain Christy.—Delicate flesh color, shaded rose in the center; a large and finely formed flower.

Coquette des Alps.—White, full, of fine form; very free.

General Jacqueminot.—Brilliant scarlet crimson; very fine and a stand-and sort.

General Washington.—Scarlet crimson; one of the best.

Mad. Masson.—It is entirely hardy, blooms nearly all the time, bearing numbers of large, full, double flowers of unusual beauty and wonderful fragrance; clear, bright rose; distinct and charming.

Magna Charta.—A splendid English sort; clear pink, flushed with violet-crimson; very sweet; flower extra large; fine form; very double and full; a free bloomer.

Marshal P. Wilder.—Color bright cherry carmine; fragrant; of vigorous growth with fine foliage. One of the freest of the Hybrid Perpetuals to bloom; we can recommend this rose without hesitation.

Mrs. John Laing.—One of the most perfect Hybrid Perpetual roses in cultivation; free in flowering; of elegant shape and very fragrant; color of a soft delicate pink with a satin tinge; a vigorous grower, every shoot producing a magnificent bloom, even until late in the autumn.

Paul Neyron.—Deep; very large, good form and habit; very vigorous.

Ulrich Brunner.—Bright cherry-red; flowers large and full; a good strong grower and always does well.

Vick's Caprice.—The flowers are large, ground-color soft satiny pink, distinctly striped and dashed with white and carmine. It is beautiful in the bud form, being quite long and pointed, also showing the stripes and markings to great advantage.

MOSS ROSES

Henry Martin.—Fine, rosy pink; large, full, globular; an excellent rose in every respect.

Perpetual White.—Pure white; blooms in clusters; a lovely variety.

Hardy Climbing Roses

These, for their hardiness and profusion of flowers, recommend themselves to all lovers of the beautiful. They are admirably adapted to cover arbors, walls, and unsightly objects, and are always ornamental in any situation.

Crimson Rambler (Polyantha.)—A vigorous growing climbing rose, producing a profusion of small crimson flowers in trusses. It is a most showy plant while in bloom during April and May.

Dorothy Perkins (Pink.)—Grows 10 to 15 feet in a season. Flowers are perfectly double, with petals crinkled, and color is clear shell-pink, borne in immense clusters that cover the bush for several weeks in the spring.

Excelsa (Red Dorothy Perkins.)—The color is an intense, clear crimson-maroon, with tips of the petals tinged scarlet. Flowers are large and double, produced thirty to forty on a stem, and almost every eye on a shoot produces a cluster of bright blossoms.

Lady Gay.—Flowers in large, loose clusters, of a delicate cherry-pink, fading to soft, tinted white. The effect of a plant in full bloom, with the combination of blush-white flowers, cherry-pink buds and deep green foliage, is indeed charming.

White Dorothy.—A pure white sport of the well known Dorothy Perkins, of same habit of growth and freedom of flowering; a splendid companion for the pink variety, as it flowers at the same time. A most valuable addition to this class.

Yellow Rambler (Aglaia.)—Of same habit as Crimson Rambler, but flowers of a light yellow.

